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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-422
H. R. 3879

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Index and summary of H. R. 3879.1
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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 3879

Feb.	6, 1961	Rep. Harrison, Wyo., introduced H. R. 3879 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Feb.	9, 1961	Sen. McGee introduced S. 875 with was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
July	31, 1961	House committee voted to report H. R. 3879.
Aug.	10, 1961	House committee reported H. R. 3879 without amendment. H. Report No. 883. Print of bill and report.
Aug.	21, 1961	House passed H. R. 3879 without amendment.
Aug.	22, 1961	H. R. 3879 was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Sept.	6, 1961	Senate committee voted to report H. R. 3879.
Sept.	8, 1961	Senate committee reported H. R. 3879 without amendment. S. Report No. 906. Print of bill and report.
Jan.	25, 1962	Senate began debate on H. R. 3879.
Jan.	30, 1962	Senate considered but took no action.
Feb.	7, 1962	Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 875.
Feb.	8, 1962	Senate committee reported S. 875 without amendment. S. Report No. 1206. Print of bill and report.
Feb.	20, 1962	Senate passed over S. 875.
Mar.	1, 1962	Senate passed S. 875 without amendment.
Mar.	8, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 3879 without amendment.
Mar.	20, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-422.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-422

SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYO., REAL PROPERTY CONVEYANCE. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed to Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot Farm land of approximately 664 acres in the Eden Valley irrigation project in Sweetwater County. Reserves to the U. S. all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1961

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, with-
5 out cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot
6 Farm land and known as farm unit numbered W-18, Eden
7 Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more par-
8 ticularly described as follows:

9 An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4,
10 and the southwest quarter, and the west half southeast

1 quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast
2 quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of
3 section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, township
4 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal meridian,
5 Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

6 Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1
7 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west;

8 South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along
9 the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap
10 monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the
11 southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

12 South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along the
13 west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter corner
14 common to sections 11 and 12;

15 South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the
16 east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the
18 southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the
20 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the
21 south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral
22 wasteway;

23 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the
24 east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west

1 right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway
2 to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States
3 west side lateral wasteway;

4 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the
5 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
6 ment, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

7 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 2,255.1 feet along the
8 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on the
9 centerline of county road right-of-way;

10 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 38.8 feet along the
11 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
12 ment on the north right-of-way line of county road;

13 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 338.8 feet along the
14 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
15 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

16 North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the
17 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
18 ment, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of
19 section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

20 North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the
21 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
22 west to the south quarter corner of section 31, township 25
23 north, range 106 west;

24 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along the

1 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
2 west to the north section corner common to sections 1 and
3 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

4 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the
5 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
6 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line
7 of county road;

8 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the
9 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
10 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-
11 of-way;

12 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the
13 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
14 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United
15 States sublateral W-26;

16 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the
17 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
18 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and
19 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

20 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 425.5 feet along the
21 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
22 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United
23 States drain W-7;

24 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along
25 the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range

1 107 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township
2 24 north, range 107 west;

3 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United
6 States west side lateral wasteway;

7 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range
9 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of
10 United States west side lateral;

11 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line
14 of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of
15 farm unit W-18;

16 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the
17 east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to a
18 point on the south right-of-way line of United States west
19 side lateral;

20 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass
21 cap monument;

22 South 01 degrees 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass
23 cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

24 South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along the
25 south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning here-

1 tofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres, more or
2 less.

3 Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions
4 as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure
5 the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural
6 demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture
7 and the State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such prop-
8 erty shall contain a reservation to the United States of all
9 oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect
10 for, mine and remove the same under such regulations as
11 the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming

FEBRUARY 6, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Mr. McGEE (for himself and Mr. HICKEY) introduced the following bill; which
was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey
to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain
real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming,
5 without cost, the real property constituting the Farson
6 Pilot Farm land and known as Farm unit numbered W-18,
7 Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more
8 particularly described as follows:

9 An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and
10 4, and the southwest quarter and the west half southeast

1 quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast
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5 the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural dem-
6 onstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the
7 State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such property shall
8 contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas
9 in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine,
10 and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary
11 of the Interior may prescribe.

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

By Mr. McGEE and Mr. HICKER

FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

9. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article discussing the proposal for development of the natural resources of Wisc., "The Wisconsin Plan," which stated that "A key proposal in the Wisconsin plan is that the State undertake an extensive program for acquiring scenic and other easements." p. 13166
10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Miller inserted an article critical of the foreign aid program, "The Erratic Course of Foreign Aid." pp. 13168-9
11. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. This bill, H. R. 7035, was made the unfinished business for consideration today. p. 13165
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the foreign aid authorization bill will probably be taken up late Tues. or early Wed. pp. 13149-50

HOUSE

13. LIVESTOCK FEED. Passed as reported S. 2197, to provide that feed owned or controlled by CCC shall be made available at any price not less than 75 percent of the current support price for such feed (or a comparable price if there is no current support price) for assistance in the preservation and maintenance of foundation herds of cattle, sheep, and goats in any area of the U. S. where, because of flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, disease, insect infestation, or other catastrophe in such areas, the Secretary determines that an emergency exists which warrants such assistance, provided that such feed will be made available only to persons who do not have, and are unable to obtain through normal channels of trade without undue financial hardship, sufficient feed for the livestock. Provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate which would have authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the removal of hay from, or grazing on, conservation reserve lands adjacent to, or near, disaster areas were deleted. p. 13062
14. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. p. D639
15. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 1022, to provide for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. p. D639
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7208, the legislative appropriation bill for 1962. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13050
17. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) ~~S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton; H. R. 4821, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tennessee; H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes the Soil Conservation Service Farson Pilot Farm land in Sweetwater County, Wyoming; H. R. 4682, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain tracts of forest lands in Iowa to the State; H. R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance by the Farmers Home Administration of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Georgia, to the Jasper County Board of Education; and H. R. 6193, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the county of Fremont, Wyoming.~~ p. D639

18. LAND. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3920, to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center. p. D639
19. BOTANICAL GARDEN. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintain^{ing} the National Tropical Botanical Garden. p. D639
20. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses. p. D639
21. SUGAR. Several Representatives discussed the importance of sugar to the national economy and urged enactment of new sugar legislation this session of Congress. pp. 13065-77
22. TARIFFS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6611, to reduce (until July 1, 1963) from \$500 to \$100 the amount of goods that a returning resident may bring back to this country free of duty. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13050
Received from the Secretary of the Treasury a proposed bill "to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions"; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 13096
23. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Foreign Affairs Committee "Met in executive session, and ordered a clean bill, H. R. 8400, introduced in lieu of H. R. 7372, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the U. S. by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security." pp. D639-40
24. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Schwengel advocated a small business extension service, saying, "The Agricultural Extension Service is a fine example of what such an Extension Service can accomplish ... It is my contention that this proven valuable service should be extended to all facets of small business." pp. 13079-80
25. REPORTS. Received from the Government Operations Committee a report "on availability of information from Federal Departments and agencies" (H. Rept. 818). p. 13096

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. RIVER BASIN. Extension of remarks of Sen. Magnuson inserting an article, "Basin Project Due For New Impetus," describing what can be achieved through completion of the Columbia River Basin project. pp. A5845-6
27. MANPOWER. Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph inserting an editorial praising Sen. Clark for his efforts in the advancement of legislation to provide manpower development programs. p. A5848
28. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Anderson inserting an article, "Park Plan For Tomorrow: Federal Officials Drafting Long-Range Land-Acquisition Program To Balance U. S. Industrial Expansion." p. A5852-3

H.R. 6649, a private bill (H. Rept. 819). Page 13096

Legislative Appropriations: The bill H.R. 7208, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the legislative branch was taken from the Speaker's table and the following actions taken on Senate amendments thereto: Receded and concurred in Senate amendments Nos. 1-41, 43, and 49; disagreed to Senate amendments Nos. 42, 44-48, and 50-52; agreed to a conference requested by the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Steed, Kirwan, Cannon, Horan, and Taber. Page 13050

Duty-Free Allowance Reduction: The House adopted the conference report on H.R. 6611, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents, and thus cleared the legislation for Presidential consideration. Page 13050

Ready Reserve: By a record vote of 403 yeas to 2 nays the House passed without amendment S.J. Res. 120, to authorize the President to order units and members in the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months. This action cleared the legislation for the President. Pages 13051-13062

Drought Relief: S. 2197, to provide additional relief for disaster areas under the Soil Bank Act, was called up pursuant to a unanimous-consent request, passed with an amendment, and returned to the Senate. Page 13062

Pacific War Memorial: Adopted amendments and passed H.R. 44, to authorize appropriation of \$150,000 for use toward construction of a U.S.S. *Arizona* memorial. One amendment provided for a Pacific War Memorial in lieu of U.S.S. *Arizona* memorial. Pages 13063-13065

Bills Referred: 36 Senate-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Pages 13095-13096

Committee To Sit: The Subcommittee on Accounts of the Committee on House Administration was granted permission to sit during House debate on Wednesday. Page 13093

Quorum Call and Record Vote: During the proceedings of the House today one quorum call and one record vote developed and they appear on pages 13051 and 13061-13062.

Program for Tuesday: Adjourned at 4:14 p.m. until Tuesday, August 1, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will consider H.R. 8102, to amend the Federal Airport Act so as to extend the time for making grants under the provisions of such act (2 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

AGRICULTURE

Committee on Agriculture: Met in executive session and ordered favorably reported to the House the following bills:

~~H.R. 1022 (amended), to provide for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments;~~

H.R. 3879, to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.;

H.R. 4682 (amended), to sell and convey certain lands in Iowa to the State of Iowa;

H.R. 4821, to convey a certain parcel of land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn.;

H.R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance of a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education;

H.R. 6193, to convey certain lands in Wyoming to the county of Fremont, Wyo.;

H.R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program;

H.R. 2930, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine or margarine;

H.R. 5628, to study the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining a National Tropical Botanic Garden;

S. 702, to exchange certain lands in Wyoming with the town of Afton, Wyo.;

S. 1873, to permit the use of Commodity Credit Corporation donated foods under certain circumstances for training college students in home economics courses; and

H.R. 1375, a private bill.

Also approved 22 watershed projects and passed over, for further consideration, H.R. 3689, to provide for the transfer of rice acreage history where producer withdraws from the production of rice.

SHIPYARD FACILITIES

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Utilization of Naval Shipyard Facilities met in executive session and heard testimony from Kenneth E. BeLieu, Assistant Secretary of Navy (Installations and Logistics); Vice Adm. John Sylvester, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics); and Rear Adm. Ralph K. James, Chief, Bureau of Ships, Navy. The subcommittee will continue Tuesday, August 1, on this subject.

SOLE SOURCE PROCUREMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee for Special Investigation resumed consideration, in executive session, of military sole source procurement. Heard testimony from Department of Army officials. The subcommittee will continue, on this subject, in executive session, Tuesday, August 1.

FOREIGN AID

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Met in executive session, and ordered a clean bill, H.R. 8400, introduced in lieu of H.R. 7372, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the U.S. by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security. The com-

mittee will continue, on this subject, in executive session, Tuesday, August 1.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONFERENCE

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs met in executive session, and heard Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the coming Inter-American Economic and Social Conference in Uruguay.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Indian Affairs ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 5144 (amended), to provide for the payment for individual Indian and tribal lands of the Lower Brule Sioux Reservation in South Dakota.

Also considered H.R. 5165, to provide for the payment for individual Indian and tribal lands of the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, and heard departmental officials; and a public witness discuss the measure.

MILK SANITATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Held a hearing in H.R. 50, relating to milk sanitation. Heard testimony from Representatives Johnson of Wisconsin, Quie, McIntire, Laird, Thomson of Wisconsin, and Nelsen; an official of the Health, Education, and Welfare Department; and public witnesses. Statements

were presented in behalf of Senators Proxmire, Humphrey, and Representative Reuss. Hearings continue Tuesday, August 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT—TRANSPORTATION—AERONAUTICS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics will hold public hearings on H.R. 7304 and 7307, bills relating to investigation of aircraft accidents, August 15; on H.R. 7310, to amend the Federal Aviation Act relating to the Civil Aeronautics Board, August 16; and H.R. 7305, to provide for the separation of subsidy and airmail rates, August 17.

OCEANOGRAPHY

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Oceanography considered but took no final action on H.R. 4276, to establish a National Oceanographic Council consisting of certain designated Federal officials to create a National Oceanographic Data Center and a National Instrumentation Test and Calibration Center.

HOSPITALIZATION SERVICES—AGED

Committee on Ways and Means: Continued hearings on the President's proposal for hospitalization services for the aged under social security. Heard public witnesses. Hearings continue Tuesday, August 1.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 1

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations, executive, to mark up H.R. 7851, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, 10:30 a.m., 1223 New Senate Office Building.

Subcommittee, on fiscal 1962 budget estimates for military construction, 2 p.m., 1114 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Commerce, on the nominations of A. Everett MacIntyre, to be a member of the FTC, and Rear Adm. John Harlee, to be a member of the Federal Maritime Board, to be followed by executive session on committee business, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

Communications Subcommittee, on S.J. Res. 32, relating to communication satellite policy and use of radio spectrum, 2 p.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, to continue mark-up on S. 2000, to establish a Peace Corps, 10 a.m., room F-53, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery, to continue its hearings on budget making and national security policy, to hear Budget Director David Bell, 10 a.m., 3302 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, to resume hearings on S. 1734, to reduce the backlog of cases before administrative agencies by increasing authority of hearing examiners, 10 a.m., 2228 New Senate Office Building.

Subcommittee, on the nominations of Lewis R. Morgan, to be U.S. district judge for the northern district of Georgia, Earl R. Larson, to be U.S. district judge for the district of Minnesota, and James B. Craven, Jr., to be U.S. district judge for the western district of North Carolina, 10:30 a.m., 2300 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, executive, on S. 404, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps within the Department of Labor, and S. 349, providing readjustment assistance for post-Korean conflict veterans, 10 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Utilization of Naval Shipyard Facilities, 10 a.m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Subcommittee for Special Investigations, executive, on sole source procurement, 10 a.m., 304 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee No. 2, on H.R. 6672, to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, 10 a.m., 1301 New House Office Building.

Committee on the District of Columbia, Subcommittee No. 3, on H.R. 6836, to amend the Police and Firemen's Retirement Disability Act. At conclusion of meeting the subcommittee will go into executive session to consider this bill as well as H.R. 5955, relating to elections in D.C., 10 a.m., 445-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, executive, on H.R. 8400, foreign aid bill, 10 a.m., G-3 U.S. Capitol Building.

Aug. 10, 1961

14. SUGAR. Rep. Langen stated there is a need for sugar legislation in this session of Congress, saying, "The Secretary of Agriculture says it is reasonable to expect that the recommendations made in 1962 will favor an expansion of beet sugar acreage. If it is reasonable in 1962, it should be reasonable right now." pp. 14324-5
15. SURPLUS FOODS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses (H. Rept. 881). p. 14331
16. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6360, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce (H. Rept. 885). p. 14331
17. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm land in Sweetwater County, Wyo. (H. Rept. 883); ~~H. R. 4821, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel~~ of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn. (H. Rept. 884); H. R. 6193, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to Fremont County. (H. Rept. 887); H. R. 3920, to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center (H. Rept. 897; and (with amendment) H. R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance by the Farmers Home Administration of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education (H. Rept. 886). p. 14331
18. MANPOWER. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8399, relating to the occupational training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation (H. Rept. 879). p. 14331
19. FOREIGN AID. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 8400, the foreign aid authorization bill. p. 14331
20. LANDS; EASEMENTS. The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8355, to authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the U. S. under the control of such agencies. p. D693
21. REIMBURSEMENTS. The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8356, to authorize reimbursement to owners and tenants of certain lands or interest therein acquired by the U. S. for certain moving expenses and losses and damages. p. D693
22. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings. p. D692
23. POWER TRANSMISSION. Rep. Aspinall urged the enactment of legislation for Federal transmission of power on the Colorado River storage project. pp. 14291-2

24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that H. R. 8400, the foreign aid bill, will be taken up Mon., and debate will continue throughout the week until this bill is disposed of. p. 14276

25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 14. pp. 14330-1

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. FOOD. Extension of remarks of Sen. Humphrey inserting an article, "Agriculture Studies Reds' Food Shortage." pp. A6239-40

27. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article discussing a report on the "almost total failure of the foreign aid program in Peru." pp. A6243-4

Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly inserting Rep. Ford's letter to the editor of the N. Y. Times discussing certain alleged statements made by Theodore Tennenwald, Special Asst. to the Secretary of State, regarding the proposed foreign aid program. pp. A6278-9

28. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article, "Cadillac For Every Farm." pp. A6259-60

29. NATURAL RESOURCES; URBAN AFFAIRS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mathias stating that "it is increasingly apparent that we must coordinate our efforts in the field of city planning, agriculture, natural resources, recreation, wildlife preservation, and sheer living and breathing space," and inserting an article, "U. S. Croplands Found Shrinking -- Million Acres Lost Yearly To Growth of Suburbs." p. A6268

30. ELECTRIFICATION; COOPERATIVES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dent inserting REA Administrator Norman Clapp's address before the Northwestern Rural Electric Cooperative Association. pp. A6269-71

31. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dent discussing the effects of foreign-made consumer goods on American business and workers. pp. A6280-1

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8648, by Rep. Corbett, to permit certain Government employees to elect to receive compensation in accordance with section 401 of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 in lieu of certain compensation at a saved rate; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

H. R. 8649, by Rep. Corbett, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to provide for escheat of amounts of insurance to the insurance fund under such Act in the absence of any claim for payment; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

H. R. 8656, by Rep. Pillion, to reduce nondefense personnel by 10 percent; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

33. EXPENDITURES. H. R. 8634, by Rep. Glenn, to help maintain the financial solvency of the Federal Government by reducing nonessential expenditures through reduction in personnel in various agencies of the Federal Government by attrition; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

34. FARM PROGRAM. H. R. 8638, by Rep. Ikard, Tex., "to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949"; to Agriculture Committee.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

AUGUST 10, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 3879]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo., having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE AND EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

H.R. 3879 authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming a tract of farmland of approximately 664 acres in the Eden Valley irrigation project in Sweetwater County. The tract is to be conveyed without consideration but "under such conditions as will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming" and with reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land.

The tract is part of a much larger tract of 14,000 acres which was conveyed to the United States by the State of Wyoming without consideration to be a part of the Eden Valley project, but with the understanding that this portion would be reserved as an experimental and demonstration farm to settlers on the project and in the general area. The tract has been used as a demonstration farm and is being so used today. The demonstration farm is being operated by the State of Wyoming under an agreement with the Department of Agriculture. The Department believes that the farm can be operated more effectively and efficiently if the title to the real property is returned to the

The balance of the 14,000 acres donated to the United States by the

State of Wyoming (of which this farm is a part) have been leveled and sold to settlers in the project, with the proceeds accruing to the United States

COST

Since the land was obtained by the United States by donation from the State of Wyoming, its reconveyance to the State will not result in any cost to the United States.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of H.R. 3879.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 5, 1961.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR CONGRESSMAN COOLEY: This is in reply to your letter of May 3, 1961, requesting a report by this Department on H.R. 3879, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

This Department favors the enactment of H.R. 3879.

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot Farm land and known as farm unit No. W-18, Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyo. The bill sets forth the legal description of unit W-18 by metes and bounds survey, containing in all 664.12 acres, more or less.

The conveyance is to be under such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. The bill provides that the conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Unit No. W-18 is now being used by the State of Wyoming, under memorandum of agreement with this Department, as a demonstration farm. Its purpose is to provide information and guidance to settlers on the Eden irrigation project by actual operation of crop and livestock enterprises adapted to the conditions of high altitude and short growing season existing on the project. It will also provide similar guidance to settlers on other irrigation projects now authorized in the Upper Colorado River Basin in Wyoming where comparable climatic conditions prevail.

The State of Wyoming now has an investment in this farm unit greatly exceeding the investment of the United States in the land. This is a result of improvements constructed by the State for the purpose of carrying on the demonstration activities. Enactment of the legislation would facilitate operations by the State and simplify the continued operation of this tract of land for the benefit of settlers

on new irrigation projects in the Colorado River Basin. The Federal Government will profit by any activity which increases the ability of project settlers to more efficiently operate new project farms and assure their ability to repay the Government investment in irrigation project construction and development of new irrigated land.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES MURPHY, *Acting Secretary.*



THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY J. W. FULTON
NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. W. FULTON, 15 NASSAU ST. N.Y.
1854

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

[Report No. 883]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 6, 1961

Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 10, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, with-
5 out cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot
6 Farm land and known as farm unit numbered W-18, Eden
7 Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more par-
8 ticularly described as follows:

9 An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4,
10 and the southwest quarter, and the west half southeast

1 quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast
2 quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of
3 section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, township
4 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal meridian,
5 Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

6 Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1
7 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west;

8 South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along
9 the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap
10 monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the
11 southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

12 South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along the
13 west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter corner
14 common to sections 11 and 12;

15 South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the
16 east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the
18 southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the
20 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the
21 south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral
22 wasteway;

23 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the
24 east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west

1 right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway
2 to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States
3 west side lateral wasteway;

4 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the
5 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
6 ment, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

7 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 2,255.1 feet along the
8 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on the
9 centerline of county road right-of-way;

10 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 38.8 feet along the
11 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
12 ment on the north right-of-way line of county road;

13 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 338.8 feet along the
14 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
15 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

16 North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the
17 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
18 ment, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of
19 section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

20 North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the
21 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
22 west to the south quarter corner of section 31, township 25
23 north, range 106 west;

24 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along the

1 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
2 west to the north section corner common to sections 1 and
3 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

4 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the
5 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
6 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line
7 of county road;

8 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the
9 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
10 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-
11 of-way;

12 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the
13 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
14 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United
15 States sublateral W-26;

16 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the
17 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
18 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and
19 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

20 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 425.5 feet along the
21 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
22 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United
23 States drain W-7;

24 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along
25 the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range

1 107 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township
2 24 north, range 107 west;

3 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United
6 States west side lateral wasteway;

7 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range
9 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of
10 United States west side lateral;

11 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line
14 of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of
15 farm unit W-18;

16 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the
17 east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to a
18 point on the south right-of-way line of United States west
19 side lateral;

20 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass
21 cap monument;

22 South 01 degrees 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass
23 cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

24 South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along the
25 south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning here-

1 tofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres, more or
2 less.

3 Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions
4 as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure
5 the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural
6 demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture
7 and the State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such prop-
8 erty shall contain a reservation to the United States of all
9 oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect
10 for, mine and remove the same under such regulations as
11 the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

[Report No. 883]

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

By Mr. HARRISON of Wyoming

FEBRUARY 6, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 10, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be cited
or cited).

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For actions of August 21, 1961
87th-1st, No. 144

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: Provide for hog cholera eradication. Permit transfer of tobacco allotments. Clarify and simplify operations of Farm Credit agencies. Senate debated State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Bennett introduced and discussed bill to establish research center for rural redevelopment.

SENATE

- HOG CHOLERA.** Passed without amendment S. 1908, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program, restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary, and establish a committee to advise on the program. p. 15368
- TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS.** Passed as reported H. R. 1022, to authorize leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for the crop years 1962 and 1963. As passed by the Senate, the bill would be inapplicable with respect to burley tobacco, and in the case of Maryland (type 32), leasing would be limited to those farms which had planted at least 75% of their Maryland allotments in each of the years 1960 and 1961. The leasing of allotments would be permitted only between farms in the same county, and not more than 5 acres would be permitted to be leased and transferred to any farm. pp. 15375-7
- FARM LOANS.** Passed as reported S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA. pp. 15369-71
- STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7371. pp. 15345-6, 15369, 15371-5, 15377-8, 15390-412

5. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6835, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements in State and foreign court cases. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15361
6. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. p. 15367
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Bennett submitted and discussed amendments which he intends to propose to S. 174, the wilderness preservation bill. p. 15345
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Both houses received a Budget Bureau letter reporting, pursuant to law, that the "Marketing research and service" appropriation has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation estimate; to Appropriations Committees. pp. 15343, 15487
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Mansfield stated that "beginning this week, the Senate can anticipate being in session every Saturday from now on." p. 15339

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7035, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 15414
11. FOREIGN AID. Passed S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill, with an amendment inserting the text of H. R. 8400, which had previously been passed by the House (p. 15414). Conferees were appointed in both houses. pp. 15378-90, 15414
Rep. Stratton inserted three articles, "Procurement of U. S. Foreign Aid Materials In the United States Since 1940," "Foreign Aid: Facts and Fallacies," and "U. S. Per Capita Foreign Aid." pp. 15479-81
12. HOG CHOLERA. At the request of Rep. Weaver, passed over H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. p. 15421
13. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15425
14. BOTANIC GARDEN. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining the National Tropical Botanic Garden. p. 15430
15. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full Committee with amendments H. R. 5023, to make various amendments to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. p. D739
16. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15422
Passed without amendment H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm

land in Sweetwater County, Wyo. p. 15425

Passed without amendment H. R. 4821, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn. p. 15426

At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice H. R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance by the Farmers Home Administration of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education. p. 15426

Passed without amendment H. R. 6193, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to Fremont County. p. 15426

Passed without amendment H. R. 3920, to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center. p. 15426

Passed as reported H. R. 4682, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain tracts of forest lands in Iowa to the State. pp. 15426-7

7. FISHERIES. Passed without amendment H. R. 206, to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund. p. 15419

8. SHIPPING. Passed as reported H. R. 6732, to amend the Merchant Marine Act to encourage the construction and maintenance of American-flag vessels built in American shipyards. p. 15429

9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 4131, to authorize the waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. pp. 15415-6

Passed without amendment H. R. 7021, to revise legislation authorizing Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the United States. p. 15420

Passed as reported H. R. 6374, to clarify the application of the Government Employees Training Act with respect to payment of expenses of attendance of Government employees at certain meetings. pp. 15432-3

10. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed without amendment H. R. 8383, to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to ratify retroactive financial contributions made to States. p. 15429

Passed without amendment H. R. 8406, to change the name of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to the Office of Emergency Planning. p. 15430

11. WATER COMPACTS. Passed without amendment S. 2245, to extend the time for negotiation of certain compacts by Nebr., Wyo., and S. D. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15431

12. PATENTS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 499, authorizing a celebration of the American patent system. p. 15422

13. SALINE WATER. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 7916, to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior. pp. 15468-74

14. FORESTRY. The Subcommittee of Forests of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 3052, to increase by \$2 million the authorization for purchase and condemnation of land within the Superior National Forest, Minn., and (with amendments) H. R. 4934, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas. p. D739

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extensions of remarks of Sen. Aiken inserting an editorial, "Protecting Quality Milk," opposing H. R. 50, the proposed national dairy sanitation standards. p. A6527
Extension of remarks of Rep. Steed stating that "overwhelming evidence has been accumulated showing the appalling effect of price discrimination in the destruction of free competition and the creation of monopolies in the dairy industry," and inserting correspondence on this subject. pp. A6561-3
26. FOREIGN AID. Speech in the House by Rep. Scott supporting the President's foreign aid program. pp. A6527-8
Speech in the House by Rep. Wharton stating that "unless, and until, foreign aid is placed under a firm and businesslike administration, I shall continue to vote against it." p. A6537
Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger inserting his newsletter opposing the foreign aid bill, and an editorial, "Billions for Promises." pp. A6545-6, A6566-7
27. LANDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall inserting an address by Harold Hochmuth, Bureau of Land Management, "The National Land Reserve Adjustments In The Range Livestock Industry," and stating that it outlines "the background and current thinking of the Department (Interior) concerning grazing on public lands. pp. A6529-31
Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley urging "adoption of more efficient utilization and reforestation programs" and inserting an article." pp. A6534-5
28. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Perkins stating that "...the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, has demonstrated a keen insight and sympathy for the problems of our small rural farm areas," and inserting an article "Is Help, At Long Last, Coming To Our Rural Citizens?" p. A6536
29. WHEAT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting an article, "Wheat Plan Dubious But Interesting," discussing the proposed plan to stockpile wheat for use in case of war. p. A6545
30. BOTANIC GARDENS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Inouye urging the establishment of a National Tropical Botanic Garden in Hawaii. pp. A6553-4
31. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger inserting an article, "Surplus of Farmers," which suggests that continued subsidies will not solve the farm problem. p. A6558
Extension of remarks of Rep. Mathias inserting two articles commenting on the decision of the Dept. of Commerce to permit sales of subsidized farm products to be made to Russia and her satellite nations. p. A6565

BILLS INTRODUCED

32. RESEARCH. S. 2444, by Sen. Bennett, to provide for the establishment of a regional research center for rural redevelopment; to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee
Remarks of author. p. 15343-4
H. R. 8816, by Rep. Fascell, to expand and extend the saline water conversion program being conducted by the Secretary of the Interior; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
33. MONOPOLIES. H. R. 8830, by Rep. Steed, to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of Federal Trade Commission proceedings

On page 3, line 1, strike out "2" and insert "3".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to read: A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to increase dependency and indemnity compensation in certain cases.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REVOLVING SUPPLY FUND OF THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8414) to amend section 5011 of title 38, United States Code, to clarify the authority of the Veterans' Administration to use its revolving supply fund for the repair and reclamation of personal property.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5011(a) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) changing the parenthetical clause in the first sentence to read: "(including procurement of supplies, equipment, and personal services and the repair and reclamation of used, spent, or excess personal property)"; and

(2) inserting in paragraph (3) immediately after the words "operation of the fund, including" the following: "property returned to the supply system when no longer required by activities to which it had been furnished,".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DONATIONS FOR COLLEGE HOME ECONOMICS CLASSES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1873) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses," approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 899), in order to permit the use of donated foods under certain circumstances for training college students.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to donate dairy products and other agricultural commodities for use in home economics courses", approved September 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 899), is amended by striking out the period at the end of such Act and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "including college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot Farm land and known as farm unit numbered W-18, Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more particularly described as follows:

An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the southwest quarter, and the west half southeast quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and east half southeast quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, township 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west;

South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along the west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter corner common to sections 11 and 12;

South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway;

North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway;

North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 2,255.1 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-of-way;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 38.8 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line of county road;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 338.8 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107 west to the

south quarter corner of section 31, township 25 north, range 106 west;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along the north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107 west to the north section corner common to sections 1 and 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line of county road;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-of-way;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United States sublaterals W-26;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 423.5 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United States drain W-7;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United States west side lateral;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of farm unit W-18;

South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to a point on the south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral;

South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass cap monument;

South 01 degrees 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along the south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning heretofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres, more or less.

Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE TOWN OF TELlico PLAINS, TENN.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4821) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a certain parcel of land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 848, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the town of Tellico Plains, Tennessee, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a certain tract of land, together with any improvements thereon, consisting of approximately 0.20 of an acre, in the town of Tellico Plains, Tennessee, known as the Fred Lee tract (621), such tract, which is no longer required by the United States Forest Service, having been previously conveyed by such town to the United States without consideration, (by deed dated June 16, 1931) for use by the United States Forest Service.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 4821) was laid on the table.

CONVEYANCE OF REVERSIONARY RIGHTS TO JASPER COUNTY, GA.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4939) to provide for the conveyance of all right, title, and interest of the United States in a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Ga., to the Jasper County Board of Education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have several questions concerning this bill. First of all, was this land donated to the Federal Government or bought by the Federal Government?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO FREMONT COUNTY, WYO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6193) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in the State of Wyoming to the county of Fremont, Wyo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the

Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed, without consideration, to the county of Fremont, Wyoming, all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to lot 5, block 14, of the original townsite of Lander, Fremont County, Wyoming.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LINCOLN BOYHOOD NATIONAL MEMORIAL IN THE STATE OF INDIANA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2470) to provide for the establishment of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in the State of Indiana, and for other purposes.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of a Member who is absent today, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

LAND EXCHANGE BELTSVILLE RESEARCH CENTER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3920) to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to Fred C. Knauer all right, title and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of land in the Granary area of the Agricultural Research Center in Prince Georges County, Maryland, situated south of the Powder Mill Road and east of the right-of-way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other property owned by the said Fred C. Knauer containing 1.66 acres, more or less; and to accept in exchange therefor a conveyance in fee simple to the United States of a tract of land owned or to be acquired by the said Fred C. Knauer described as lots 1 and 2, in block 8, in the Chestnut Hills Development, in Vansville District, Prince Georges County, Maryland, containing 0.6345 of an acre: Provided, That the appraised value of the Federal property to be conveyed shall not exceed the value of the property to be acquired from the said Fred C. Knauer.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF IOWA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4682) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain lands in the State of Iowa to the State of Iowa.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell

and convey to the State of Iowa, by quitclaim deed, at not to exceed the acquisition price to the United States, subject to all outstanding rights, all the right, title, and interest of the United States to those certain tracts of land containing approximately 4,749 acres of land, more or less, located in Van Buren, Lee, Appanoose, and Davis Counties, Iowa, which is more fully described as being all of that land in:

A. Van Buren County:

1. Township 69 north, range 10 west, section 36, containing 60 acres of land, more or less.
2. Township 69 north, range 9 west, section 31, containing 40 acres of land, more or less.
3. Township 68 north, range 8 west, section 25, containing 300 acres of land, more or less.

B. Lee County:

1. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 4, containing 40 acres of land, more or less.
2. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 6, containing 380 acres of land, more or less.
3. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 7, containing 30 acres of land, more or less.
4. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 16, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
5. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 17, containing 240 acres of land, more or less.
6. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 20, containing 150 acres of land, more or less.
7. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 21, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
8. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 26, containing 80 acres of land, more or less.
9. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 33, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
10. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 34, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
11. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 35, containing 200 acres of land, more or less.
12. Township 67 north, range 7 west, section 36, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
13. Township 66 north, range 7 west, section 1, containing 533 acres of land, more or less.
14. Township 66 north, range 6 west, section 25, containing 120 acres of land, more or less.

C. Appanoose County:

1. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 10, containing 240 acres of land, more or less.
2. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 17, containing 80 acres of land, more or less.
3. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 24, containing 180 acres of land, more or less.
4. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 26, containing 120 acres of land, more or less.
5. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 27, containing 30 acres of land, more or less.
6. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 34, containing 80 acres of land, more or less.
7. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 35, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
8. Township 70 north, range 16 west, section 36, containing 160 acres of land, more or less.
9. Township 69 north, range 16 west, section 1, containing 80 acres of land, more or less.

D. Davis County:

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22 (legislative day, AUGUST 21), 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, with-
5 out cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot
6 Farm land and known as farm unit numbered W-18, Eden
7 Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more par-
8 ticularly described as follows:

9 An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4,
10 and the southwest quarter, and the west half southeast

1 quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast
2 quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of
3 section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, township
4 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal meridian,
5 Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

6 Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1
7 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west;

8 South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along
9 the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap
10 monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the
11 southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

12 South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along the
13 west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter corner
14 common to sections 11 and 12;

15 South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the
16 east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the
18 southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the
20 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the
21 south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral
22 wasteway;

23 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the
24 east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west
25 right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway

1 to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States
2 west side lateral wasteway;

3 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the
4 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
5 ment, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

6 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 2,255.1 feet along the
7 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on the
8 centerline of county road right-of-way;

9 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 38.8 feet along the
10 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
11 ment on the north right-of-way line of county road;

12 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 338.8 feet along the
13 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
14 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

15 North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the
16 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of
18 section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the
20 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
21 west to the south quarter corner of section 31, township 25
22 north, range 106 west;

23 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along the
24 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107

1 west to the north section corner common to sections 1 and
2 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

3 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line
6 of county road;

7 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
9 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-
10 of-way;

11 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United
14 States sublateral W-26;

15 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the
16 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
17 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and
18 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

19 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 425.5 feet along the
20 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
21 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United
22 States drain W-7;

23 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along
24 the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range

1 107 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township
2 24 north, range 107 west;

3 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United
6 States west side lateral wasteway;

7 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range
9 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of
10 United States west side lateral;

11 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line
14 of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of
15 farm unit W-18;

16 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the
17 east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to a
18 point on the south right-of-way line of United States west
19 side lateral;

20 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass
21 cap monument;

22 South 01 degrees 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass
23 cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

24 South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along the

1 south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning here-
2 tofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres, more or
3 less.

4 Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions
5 as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure
6 the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural
7 demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture
8 and the State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such prop-
9 erty shall contain a reservation to the United States of all
10 oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect
11 for, mine and remove the same under such regulations as
12 the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Passed the House of Representatives August 21, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

AUGUST 22 (legislative day, AUGUST 21), 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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87th-1st, No. 155

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed wilderness bill. Senate committee voted to report bill to increase number of supergrade positions. House Rules Committee cleared Peace Corps bill. Senate committee reported bill to establish Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. House committee reported public works appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. **WILDERNESS AREAS.** By a vote of 78 to 8, passed with amendments S. 174, the wilderness areas preservation bill. pp. 17202-51

Agreed to the following amendments:

- By Sen. Allott, to provide that nothing in the bill shall be construed as superseding, modifying, repealing, or otherwise affecting the provisions of the Federal Power Act. pp. 17229-31
- By Sen. Miller, to provide that hearings shall be held within 30 days on any resolution introduced in Congress opposing inclusion of any proposed area in the wilderness system. p. 17234
- By Sen. Gruening, to provide that Presidential Land Use Commissions established in States shall be composed of at least 3 (rather than only 3) residents of the State concerned. p. 17234
- By Sen. Church, to provide that where State-owned land is completely surrounded by lands in the wilderness system the State shall be given access rights to its land or given other land of equal value in exchange for the land so surrounded. pp. 17234-5

By Sen. Gruening, to provide that State Presidential Land Use Commissions shall advise and consult with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior (rather than only the Secretary of the Interior) on the utilization of federally owned land within the States. p. 17234

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Allott, 32 to 53, to provide that recommendations of the President for including ares in the wilderness system shall become effective the day following the adjournment sine die of Congress, but only if prior to adjournment Congress approves a concurrent resolution declaring itself in favor of the recommendation (rather than if neither the Senate nor House approves a resolution declaring itself opposed to the recommendation). pp. 17202-26

By Sen. Allott, 35 to 51, to provide that the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior (rather than the President) may authorize prospecting, mining, etc., within the national forest and public domain areas included in the wilderness system if such activities are determined to be in the public interest. pp. 17227

2. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report with amendments S. 1732, to increase the limitation on the number of supergrade and high-level scientific positions in the Federal service. The "Daily Digest" states that the "committee voted to add 419 additional supergrade-type positions which would be available to the Civil Service Commission, of which 100 would be used only upon Presidential order. In addition, 28 positions were authorized for the Department of Defense, 12 for the National Security Agency, and 6 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, making a total authorization of 465 such positions. The committee approved 249 scientific-type positions as follows: 135 for NASA, 75 for DOD, 10 each for NSA and FAA, 4 for the Library of Congress, and 3 each for the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, HEW, Commerce, and Post Office." pp. D812-3

3. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report the following bills: p. D812

H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo

H. R. 3920, to authorize the exchange of a parcel of land at the Agricultural Research Center.

H. R. 4682, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain tracts of forest land in Iowa to the State.

H. R. 6193, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to Fremont County.

4. EDUCATION. The Subcommittee on Education of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved for full consideration with amendments S.1241, to authorize Federal assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction and improvement of needed academic and related facilities. p. D812

5. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Indian Creek, Iowa; Big Reedy Creek, Ky.; Anasco River, P. R.; Sarasota west coast, Fla.; Little Satilla Creek, Ga.; Ryan-Henschel Davids Creek, Iowa; East Fork of Pond River, Ky.; Souhegan River, Mass. and N. H.; Tallahalla Creek, Miss.; Ahoskie Creek, N. C.; Cane Creek, Okla.; Dunlap Creek, Pa.; and West Fork, Kickapoo, Wis. p. D812

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

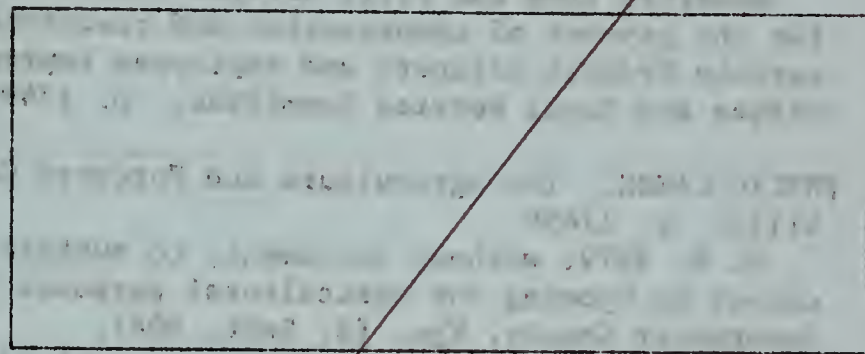
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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87th-1st, No. 157

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated Mexican farm labor bill. Senate committee reported 30-year retirement bill. Sens. Javits and Keating opposed enactment of national milk sanitation standards bill.

SENATE

1. FARM LABOR. Began debate on H. R. 2010, to extend and amend the Mexican farm labor program (pp. 17593, 17603-28, 17639-42, 17644). (See Digest 129 for a summary of the provisions of the bill as reported.) Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Jordan to provide that workers recruited under the program shall not be subject to any Federal or State tax levied to provide illness or disability benefits for them (p. 17608). Sen. Keating submitted an amendment he intends to propose to the bill, to provide that before Mexican workers can be employed, efforts must be made to attract domestic workers by offering them conditions of employment comparable to those offered Mexicans (pp. 17626-7). Pending at adjournment was an amendment by Sen. McCarthy to provide that no Mexican worker recruited under the program shall be made available to any employer or permitted to remain in the employ of any employer unless the employer offers and pays such worker wages at least equivalent to 90 percent of the average farm wage in the State in which the area of employment is located, or 90 percent of the national farm wage average, whichever is lesser (pp. 17605-28, 17638-42). Agreed to a unanimous-consent request by Sen. Mansfield that on Mon., Sept. 11, debate on the McCarthy and Keating amendments shall be limited to 20 minutes (p. 17607).

2. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 188, to permit civil service employees to retire after 30 years' service (S. Rept. 909). p. 17499
The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2555, to authorize pay with respect to civilian employees of the U. S. in cases of emergency evacuations, and to consolidate the laws governing allotments and assignment of pay by such employees (S. Rept. 910). p. 17499
Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to provide for the payment of compensation and restoration of employment benefits to certain Federal officers and employees improperly deprived thereof"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 17499
3. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the following bills: p. 17499
H. R. 3879, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo. (S. Rept. 906).
H. R. 3920, without amendment, to authorize the exchange of a parcel of land at the Agricultural Research Center (S. Rept. 907).
H. R. 4682, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain tracts of forest land in Iowa to the State (S. Rept. 905).
H. R. 6193, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to Fremont County (S. Rept. 904).
4. WATER RESOURCES. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 856, to grant the consent of Congress to the Delaware River Basin compact. p. D829
Received a Regional Chamber of Commerce Council, Middletown, N. Y., resolution favoring the compact. p. 17499
5. DISARMAMENT AGENCY. Passed, 73 to 14, S. 2180, to provide for the establishment of a United States Disarmament Agency for World Peace and Security. pp. 17517-68, 17572-9, 17585, 17589-93, 17642-4
with amendments
6. MILK STANDARDS. Sens. Javits and Keating ^{opposed} enactment of legislation to provide for the establishment of national milk sanitation standards for the interstate shipment of milk and inserted several items on the matter. pp. 17579-84
7. EDUCATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee "ordered favorably reported with amendments S. 1241, authorizing Federal financial assistance for institutions of higher education (the principal amendment would adopt as a new title IV to the bill the text of S. 1140, to provide a program of financial assistance to the States for the construction of public community colleges)." p. D829
At the request of Sen. Mansfield, H. R. 9000, to extend for two additional years the provisions of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress (regarding aid for schools in federally impacted areas), and the National Defense Education Act of 1958, was taken off the calendar and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. p. 17502
Began consideration of S. 2393, to extend for one year the authority for Federal assistance for the construction and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. pp. 17644-5

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

SEPTEMBER 8, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. JORDAN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 3879]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 3879), to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson pilot farm land and known as farm unit No. W-10, Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyo. The bill sets forth the legal description of unit No. W-18 by metes and bounds survey, containing in all 664.12 acres, more or less.

The conveyance is to be under such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. The bill provides that the conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Unit No. W-18 is now being used by the State of Wyoming, under memorandum of agreement with the Department of Agriculture, as a demonstration farm. Its purpose is to provide information and guidance to settlers on the Eden irrigation project by actual operation of crop and livestock enterprises adapted to the conditions of high altitude and short growing season existing on the project. It will also provide similar guidance to settlers on other irrigation projects now authorized in the Upper Colorado River Basin in Wyoming where comparable climatic conditions prevail.

The land to be conveyed was appraised in about 1958 for the purpose of sale to settlers at \$10,320. This appraisal was based on a dry-land value of \$2 per acre, or \$1,328 for the 664.12 acres, plus half of the cost of bringing water to the land, or about \$9,000. This would make the Federal investment in the land about \$20,000. The State of Wyoming has about \$50,000 invested in buildings and other improvements.

Passage of the bill would result in no additional cost to the Government and might avoid some expense in the future. The property will continue to be used for its present purpose, and the Government may be saved possible future maintenance and operating costs. The Federal Government will profit by any activity which increases the ability of project settlers to operate new project farms more efficiently and assure their ability to repay the Government investment in irrigation project construction and development of new irrigated land.



Calendar No. 889

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

[Report No. 906]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 22 (legislative day, AUGUST 21), 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 8, 1961

Reported by Mr. JORDAN, without amendment

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, with-
5 out cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot
6 Farm land and known as farm unit numbered W-18, Eden
7 Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more par-
8 ticularly described as follows:

9 An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4,
10 and the southwest quarter, and the west half southeast

1 quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast
2 quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of
3 section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, township
4 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal meridian,
5 Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

6 Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1
7 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west;

8 South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along
9 the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap
10 monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the
11 southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

12 South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along the
13 west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter corner
14 common to sections 11 and 12;

15 South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the
16 east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the
18 southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the
20 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the
21 south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral
22 wasteway;

23 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the
24 east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west
25 right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway

1 to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States
2 west side lateral wasteway;

3 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the
4 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
5 ment, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

6 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 2,255.1 feet along the
7 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on the
8 centerline of county road right-of-way;

9 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 38.8 feet along the
10 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
11 ment on the north right-of-way line of county road;

12 North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 338.8 feet along the
13 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
14 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

15 North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the
16 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of
18 section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the
20 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
21 west to the south quarter corner of section 31, township 25
22 north, range 106 west;

23 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along the
24 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107

1 west to the north section corner common to sections 1 and
2 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

3 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line
6 of county road;

7 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
9 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-
10 of-way;

11 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United
14 States sublateral W-26;

15 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the
16 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
17 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and
18 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

19 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 425.5 feet along the
20 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
21 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United
22 States drain W-7;

23 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along
24 the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range

1 107 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township
2 24 north, range 107 west;

3 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United
6 States west side lateral wasteway;

7 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range
9 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of
10 United States west side lateral;

11 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line
14 of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of
15 farm unit W-18;

16 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the
17 east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to a
18 point on the south right-of-way line of United States west
19 side lateral;

20 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass
21 cap monument;

22 South 01 degrees 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass
23 cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

24 South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along the

1 south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning here-
2 tofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres, more or
3 less.

4 Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions
5 as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure
6 the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural
7 demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture
8 and the State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such prop-
9 erty shall contain a reservation to the United States of all
10 oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect
11 for, mine and remove the same under such regulations as
12 the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Passed the House of Representatives August 21, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3879

[Report No. 906]

AN ACT

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

AUGUST 22 (legislative day, August 21), 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

SEPTEMBER 8, 1961

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued January 26, 1962
For actions of January 25, 1962
87th-2d, No. 10

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received President's foreign trade message. Rep. Hoeven criticized Administration farm policies. Sen. Keating expressed concern over possible increased dairy controls.

SENATE

1. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Both Houses received the President's message on foreign trade transmitting the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (H. Doc. 314) (pp. 773-7, 822-6). The President stated that the proposed bill would provide general authority to reduce existing tariffs by 50 percent in reciprocal negotiations; special authority to be used in negotiating with the European Economic Community to reduce or eliminate all tariffs on those groups of products where the United States and the EEC together account for 80 percent or more of world trade in a representative period; special authority to reduce or eliminate all duties and other restrictions on the importation of tropical agricultural and forestry products supplied by friendly less-developed countries under certain conditions; ample safeguards against injury to American industry and agriculture; and trade adjustment assistance to companies, farmers, and workers who suffer damage from increased foreign import competition. Also, the message included the following statement:

"The American farmer has a tremendous stake in expanded trade. One out of every seven farmworker produces for export. The average farmer depends on foreign markets to sell the crops grown on 1 out of every 6

acres he plants. Sixty percent of our rice, 49 percent of our cotton, 45 percent of our wheat, and 42 percent of our soybean production are exported. Agriculture is one of our best sources of foreign exchange.

"Our farmers are particularly dependent upon the markets of Western Europe. Our agricultural trade with that area is 4 to 1 in our favor. The agreements recently reached at Brussels both exhausted our existing authority to obtain further European concessions, and laid the groundwork for future negotiations on American farm exports to be conducted once new authority is granted. But new and flexible authority is required if we are to keep the door of the Common Market open to American agriculture, and open it wider still. If the output of our astounding productivity is not to pile up increasingly in our warehouses, our negotiators will need both the special EEC authority and the general 50-percent authority requested in the bill described later in this message."

Sen. Keating expressed regret that the President did not include "provision for a two-thirds congressional veto in his trade program." p. 750

Sen. Scott commended Sen. Keating's proposal for a congressional veto over foreign trade agreements and inserted an article, "Safeguard Trade." pp. 761-2

2. FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 1760, to provide for the establishment of the Great Basin National Park in Nevada. The proposed National Park would include approximately 116,000 acres of National Forest land which are presently a part of the Snake Division of the Humboldt National Forest. Also, the bill would eliminate from the Forest and return to public domain status about 55,000 acres located at the south end of the proposed park. pp. 777-85
3. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Keating stated that it "is reported that the administration will propose a new dairy program which would sharply restrict the amount of milk the individual dairy producer will be permitted to market," and expressed concern over "the impact which such a program would have upon our present reasonable and orderly milk marketing arrangements in the Northeast." pp. 750-1
4. RESEARCH. Sen. Mundt urged that "Congress and the administration devote some attention, pass some legislation and spend some money in trying to expand the demand for farm products by utilizing them industrially and by publicizing their virtues for food and as clothing," and inserted an address by the president of the S. Dak. Stock Growers' Association urging greater efforts to promote the consumption of beef. pp. 760-1
5. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Anderson urged enactment of the proposed Water Resources Planning Act and announced that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee will hold a supplemental hearing on the proposal Feb. 16 to hear the views of the Interstate Commission on Water Resources for the Council of State Governments. pp. 762-3
6. BUDGET. Sen. Clark commended the President's budget as "eminently sound," and inserted an article, "Philosophy of the Budget." pp. 813-4
7. LANDS. Began consideration of H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo. p. 808
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Jan. 29. p. 817

nual budget assessment account was in arrears by 2 years. Russia's annual assessment is \$9.3 million. On November 30 Russia owed \$8.4 million. This was, of course, for the regular administrative assessment. If Russia withheld 3 or 4 percent of its new annual assessment, it could run along for many years before its account was \$18.6 million, twice its annual quota, in the red.

I would hope, Mr. President, if the hour is not too late, that serious consideration be given to a short term method of getting the United Nations fiscal house in order. I am convinced that the people in many of the countries now behind in their payments to various United Nations accounts are unaware of this situation. Surely, many of the smaller countries that vigorously support the United Nations Congo policy can meet the modest payment assessed against them.

Most private clubs follow a fairly standard procedure in collecting dues and accounts from members. If a member is in arrears, his name is posted, and the unfavorable publicity of such posting generally results in the payment of the indebtedness. If this fails, the member is suspended; and if arrears continue, ultimately expelled. The U.S. Information Agency might well bring to the attention of the people of the defaulting nations the fact that they are in default.

Long-term deficit financing for current costs, emergency or regular, would establish a dangerous precedent in the United Nations. Could not this same method be used for public works projects by the U.N. in underdeveloped countries? Could not a huge U.N. technical assistance program be financed by bonds? If we buy half of the Congo bonds, how can we ever explain our refusal to buy half of any future bond issue?

I wish to elaborate on this point. Spokesmen for the administration say that this is a one-shot or a one-time operation, that it will never happen again. We do not know what will happen. We do not know what the costs of the United Nations will be. But once we establish a precedent of buying one-half of the bonds, the same spokesman will come to us the next time and say, "Well, we will have to do it again." The next time it may be a billion dollars, not \$200 million, and we will be expected to take one-half the bonds because we took one-half in the first place. No one will understand our motive if we do not. The prestige of the United States will drop if we do not again take half the bonds.

Mr. President, I call on Senators who are members of the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Foreign Relations, to study seriously the full impact of long term deficit financing for the United Nations. Surely there must be a better way.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. MORTON. I am happy to yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I compliment the Senator from Kentucky for suggesting at least one alternative to suicide for the United Nations. The fact is that in December the United Nations owed \$108

million. By June 1962, that debt will have increased to \$170 million. With the Congo costs running from \$8 million to \$10 million a month, it is perfectly obvious that a \$100 million bond issue would carry the Congo operation through only until November, when more money would be required. In the meantime, the issuance of bonds would establish a precedent not only for financing the police actions of the United Nations, but also a precedent for financing the regular operations of the United Nations.

As the bond method becomes popular, more and more countries will become slack in paying their assessments, so perhaps the assessments would be cut, and the U.N. would simply revert to selling bonds, of which the United States would be expected to buy one-half, as we are asked to do now. If we buy any bonds at all, other countries may expect us to buy more than half. I had some experience in that field a year and a half ago, when I was a member of the Appropriations Committee at the United Nations.

The Senator from Kentucky is exactly correct in saying that we might expect the United Nations to vote appropriations running as high as billions of dollars and ask the United States to purchase bonds to pay the cost. I cannot think of any clearer road to suicide than to start on such a course.

There are other alternatives, of course, but before we consider alternatives, I should think it would be advisable to get the facts. Apparently the United Nations does not have the best bookkeeping system in the world. Up to this point it has been impossible to find out whom the United Nations owes and what it owes for. Some representatives of our Government and of the United Nations are working on that question at the present time. They hope to have an answer for us some time in the near future. I certainly hope they will, because that is a very important question.

The Senator from Kentucky is also correct in saying that we should await the opinion from the World Court of International Justice before we take action. I believe the World Court will find that the assessments for the costs of the Congo operation and the Gaza strip police action are as binding as are assessments for the regular costs of the United Nations. If they are not, then the United Nations is really in immediate trouble and probably could not stand up very long.

As the Senator from Kentucky has said, it is true that article XIX of the charter provides that members who become in arrears in their dues to the amount of the last 2 full years will lose their votes. The catch in that is that although Russia would be likely to lose her vote under article XIX some time within the next 15 or 18 months—and other members of the Soviet or Communist bloc would probably lose theirs also—Russia would still retain her membership, particularly her membership in the Security Council, as well as her permanent membership with full veto power. There is no provision in the charter, that I know of, which would

deprive Russia of her veto power over any action the other members of the U.N. might wish to take.

However, I feel that if an earnest endeavor is made to collect the assessments from all the members of the United Nations, most of them will pay them. In fact, some of the countries which are now in arrears simply have not made their last payment. For instance, in December, Great Britain was in arrears more than \$2 million. There is no doubt that Great Britain will pay that amount and not run any danger of losing her vote. Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and the other countries which the Senator from Kentucky named are staunch supporters of the United Nations. We have kept the United Nations going by advance payments of our assessments and by other support which we have given. Nevertheless, it is essential that the assessments be collected from those members who believe in the United Nations, who realize that they have responsibilities in the United Nations.

Then some means must be found to deal with the few recalcitrants who remain. Personally, I would rather have them out of the United Nations completely than to have them remain in the organization, refusing to pay their assessments, but still making as much trouble as possible for the members who do take their assessments seriously and conscientiously.

I agree that Russia would be very loath, indeed, to leave the United Nations or to lose her voice or her vote in the U.N. It is worth too much to her.

I sincerely appreciate what the Senator from Kentucky has said on the floor of the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. MORTON. I thank the Senator from Vermont for his cogent comments. I know that he as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations will give this proposal careful study. I think long-range deficit financing is really a primrose path to trod, whether we buy bonds in a proportion of 40 or 60 percent, or whatever the proportion may be. It seems to me that for us to do so would establish a precedent which would go on and on and on.

As the Senator from Vermont knows from his experience as a delegate to the General Assembly, there is much support for the transferring of our technical assistance program to what is called UNTA—the United Nations Technical Assistance program—and, of course, at the same time for Uncle Sam to pick up the tab.

Mr. AIKEN. That is correct.

Mr. MORTON. I think there are many advantages to having technical assistance handled through the United Nations; but, on the other hand, it would be all too easy to say that this is a matter which can be handled through the sale of bonds. After all, Mr. President, how would such bonds be sold? Directly or indirectly, the credit of the United States would be involved, because we would purchase a large share of them; and, in addition, as the principal supporter of the United Nations, we

would have an obligation to support the bonds which others might purchase.

Today we have hundreds of billions of dollars of contingent liability which we do not think of when we talk about our national debt. The proposed United Nations bonds would be another vast contingent liability on the credit and the taxpayers of the United States.

Mr. President, I do not want to see the United Nations go down the drain because of its fiscal dilemma, whatever it may be. I agree with the Senator that we must ascertain to whom the money is owed and for what it is owed. But I agree that the issuance and sale of such bonds would not be a solution of the problem of handling either the current expenses or the unusual expenses of the United Nations. After all, there will be other unusual expenses in the future.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHANGE OF NAME OF THE PLAYA DEL REY INLET AND HARBOR, VENICE, CALIF.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 157) to change the name of the Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor, Venice, Calif., to the "Marina del Rey, Los Angeles, Calif."

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 157.

The bill is open to amendment.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a portion of the Senate committee report on the pending business be printed at this point in the RECORD. I have marked the appropriate paragraphs.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to change the name of the small-boat harbor at Los Angeles, Calif., now known as Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor, Venice, Calif., and also known locally by other names, to Marina del Rey, Los Angeles, Calif.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor, Venice, Calif., is located on Santa Monica Bay, Los Angeles County, on the coast of California, 20 miles northwest of Los Angeles Harbor, and 410 miles southeast of San Francisco Bay. The project was authorized by the River and Harbor Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 1252), in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document 389, 83d Congress. The project is nearing completion.

The Federal plan of improvement provides for establishment of a harbor for light-draft vessels, consisting of an entrance channel and basin which will provide protected berthing facilities for about 7,000 small craft

and for parking 2,500 trailer-mounted craft. The portion of the project in which the Federal Government participates is the main entrance channel, main harbor, revetments, and protective jetties. The side channels, bulkheads, relocations, smaller sheltered berthing areas, tide gates, access roads, parking areas, and necessary land required are to be provided at local cost. The Federal participation is limited to \$2,350,000, or about 10 percent of the cost of the entire project.

The name "Playa del Rey—The King's Beach," has come down from the days of the early Spanish settlement and is not considered descriptive of the harbor, which is a marina for small craft. In addition, other names have been used locally which has caused confusion.

Local interests, particularly the Department of Small Craft Harbors and the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, Calif., have requested that the name of the Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor be changed to Marina del Rey.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

The committee is in accord with the desires of local interests and recommends enactment of H.R. 157, which would change the name of the Playa del Rey Inlet and Harbor, Venice, Calif., to the Marina del Rey, Los Angeles, Calif., since this project is a harbor exclusively for the use of small craft. The committee is not aware of any opposition to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 157) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 889, H.R. 3879, and that it be made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is the intention of the leadership to withhold action on this measure pending the return of the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who is absent on official business and at the request of the administration. I make this announcement only to indicate to the Senate that there will be no action taken on this proposal until the arrival of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRAFFIC DISASTER AT GREELEY, COLO., DECEMBER 14, 1961

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, on December 14, 1961—less than 2 weeks before Christmas—the worst traffic disaster in the history of Colorado occurred near the city of Greeley. On that cold bright morning, a school bus was struck and sliced in two by a streamliner, overdue on its way to Denver.

Twenty schoolchildren were killed. An additional 14 children were seriously injured. This accident has shocked and horrified the people of Colorado who, I believe, are determined to see that all within human power is done to insure that such a disaster shall not happen again.

It is perhaps ironic that, at the very time of the crash, the Interstate Commerce Commission was engaged in a thorough investigation into the prevention of rail-highway grade-crossing accidents involving trains and motor vehicles. This study, still in progress, is of a very great importance. The regulations and legislative recommendations which will result from the ICC study should go a long way toward insuring that all possible safety precautions are taken at grade-crossings.

In both 1959 and in 1960, I called upon the Commission to initiate such a study as this. I was therefore most pleased by the action of the ICC, on February 6, 1961, in initiating the investigation. It has long been needed.

This need was never more tragically demonstrated than it was by the school bus disaster at Greeley.

Gov. Steve McNichols, the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, and other State officials have carefully investigated the causes of this accident. There is much to be learned from their study, much which will be of value to the ICC in its investigation of grade-crossing safety standards. For this reason, I addressed a letter on January 16, 1962 to the Honorable Rupert L. Murphy, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

I request unanimous consent that this letter be made part of the RECORD at this point:

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 16, 1962.

HON. RUPERT L. MURPHY,
Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MURPHY: As you know, over past years, I have called upon the ICC to launch a complete investigation into the prevention of rail-highway grade-crossing accidents involving trains and motor vehicles. I have long felt the need for a full review of our safety standards in this regard is imperative.

I was therefore most pleased when the Commission on February 6, 1961, saw fit to begin such a study. It has long been needed. This study is currently in process.

The population of this country has greatly increased in mobility over the past 20 years. A commonly quoted statistic is that one family in five moves in a year's time and the net result of this mobility is reflected in the decennial census. However, when the mobility is this high, decennial statistics soon become outdated. On a local basis, more current data are needed. Because of rapid growth and despite the 1960 census, the village of Elk Grove, Ill., has already purchased a special census as of November 14, 1961 at its own expense. Many communities are finding themselves in similar predicaments because of rapidly shifting populations.

The chief obstacle seems to be the financial one. Although it is estimated that a minimal census in 1965 would cost approximately \$50 million, this expenditure would be reflected in better information for many groups and individuals. Business could make better determinations of available markets. Governments would find it useful in urban renewal, long-range planning for school construction, administration of State aid to local units, highway construction, etc. For individual investigators, the information would provide more current information for research and analysis of sociological phenomenon and economic development. A mid-decade census would reduce the number of special censuses between 1960 and 1970. In the decade between 1950 and 1960, local governments in New York State alone spent over \$3 million for this purpose. During that period, 1,170 communities in the United States paid the Census Bureau to conduct 1,529 special censuses at their own expense, and one community in California had 8 censuses during the decade.

Our chapter feels that the need is sufficiently great to warrant the cost. If we can be of any further service, please do not hesitate to call on us for additional information.

Very truly yours,

HELEN C. CHASE, Dr. P.H.,
President, Albany Chapter.

NEIL STAEBLER

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, a well-deserved recognition came recently to a man who has received many honors and commendations for the great contributions he has made to making our political processes more effective in this country.

I speak of Mr. Neil Staebler, now Democratic national committeeman from Michigan, who served for more than 10 years as chairman of the Democratic Party in Michigan.

Neil Staebler, on January 20, 1962, was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from the University of Michigan. This honor is particularly appropriate at this time, since Mr. Staebler soon will begin a visiting lecturer series on political science at the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to place the text of the citation accompanying Mr. Staebler's honorary degree in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

There being no objection, the citation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TEXT OF CITATION AWARDED HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE TO NEIL STAEBLER BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Neil Staebler: Servant of the public weal, bachelor of arts of the class of 1926. It testifies to Neil Staebler's political skill that his party, traditionally the minority party in Michigan, won a steadily increasing number

of general elections during the recent decade when he served as chairman. It testifies to purposes transcending the partisan that he drew the attention of the public to substantive issues and greatly enhanced the role of the citizen-amateur in State political life.

A further measure of his high idealism has been his quietly effective work as founder and director of the Ann Arbor Citizens' Council and as proponent of humane causes nationally. The sources of his every achievement are to be found in his own acute and comprehensive mind and in a personal humility and good will which have captured the respectful affection of all who know him.

In conferring upon him the degree of doctor of laws, the university pays glad tribute to the distinguished abilities and to the blameless and devoted life of this loyal son.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is morning business concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning hour has expired.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

A REPORT OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AND OPERATIONS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, under the agreement entered into yesterday the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] will now be recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is recognized.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, because of a throat ailment I do not propose to address the Senate very long. I rise to present my most recent report on U.S. foreign policy and operations to the Senate. This is the 10th such report for the use of the Committee on Appropriations that I have presented. I have submitted these reports to every department of the Government affected, including, primarily, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the U.S. Information Service, and those who direct our foreign aid program, which today is known as the Agency for International Development.

Last year I again visited Russia. It was my fourth visit to that country, and during this trip I spent 7 weeks in that huge country. I have had incorporated into my report the complete day by day diary of my trip. I invite Senators to read that diary, as I believe it reflects conditions as I found them in Russia.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I have been looking through the diary of the distinguished Senator from Louisiana in the past half or three-quarters of an

hour. I have read several pages of it, and I have found it most interesting. I not only intend to take home the copy which I hold in my hands for further reading, but also to supply myself with additional copies of the Senator's report in order that I may send them to various persons who, I think, would find the report of interest.

I commend the Senator for executing the extraordinary task which he imposed upon himself in keeping the diary, and then preparing the report as a whole. Like other Members of Congress who have found the time, I have had occasion to visit countries abroad, but invariably I have found that when I returned, the crowding of the day's events has limited what I was able to do in the way of writing a report. On occasion I have tried to summarize what I had seen on my trip in the countries I visited, especially in reference to the mission of the particular trip. However, I think no Senator has shown greater diligence than that demonstrated by the Senator from Louisiana in preparing such a detailed report. To do so is quite a chore.

As I have gone through the report I have been amazed by the specific information provided. I am sure that it will be useful to every Member of the Senate and to people generally who want a firsthand report of an experienced, capable, and diligent observer.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I am deeply grateful for the very kind remarks of my good friend from South Dakota. Returning to my trip, I followed my usual course and traveled completely alone, without any staff members accompanying me. I kept all the notes which form the basis of my diary, in longhand. From time to time I sent these daily reports to my Washington office, and there they were transcribed. The transcribed notes form the basis of this report.

On this most recent trip to Russia I visited 12 of the 15 so-called Russian republics. I took 6,750 feet of 16 millimeter motion pictures, all at my own expense, in an effort to show the American people, and particularly my colleagues in the Senate, what I found in Russia.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MOSS. I, too, have been reading the report of the Senator from Louisiana since it came to my hands only today. On previous occasions I have read his diaries as he prepared them on visits to various countries of the world. Immediately prior to a visit I made to the Soviet Union I leaned very heavily on the diary the Senator from Louisiana had prepared on his previous visits, to give me a background for understanding what I was to see there.

I join the Senator from South Dakota in saying that no one has served the Senate and the people of the country more diligently than has the Senator from Louisiana in making such detailed and very interesting notes and observations about the countries he has visited. He has been diligent in his effort to

visit all areas of the world, but particularly places that are not so commonly visited by people from the United States, and places that have great importance to our country because of the international situation which prevails.

I was particularly interested, in skimming through his account of his visit to Russia, to notice that he had some problems that were perhaps related somewhat to a trip we made there in 1959.

I regret most deeply that there has been a misunderstanding about exchange visits with the Soviets relating to hydroelectric installations and transmission of electricity, the field in which we were interested when we went to Russia. I have heard from Mr. Novikov by letter two or three times since I returned, and I have done everything I could to try to clear up this misunderstanding. I regret that it exists. I believe we should make a determined effort to see to it that we are not at fault by provoking petty reprisals, one against the other, and creating misunderstandings, which seems a rather childish thing to do. Despite these difficulties, the Senator from Louisiana still managed to see a great deal of Russia and to report in detail on it. I commend the senior Senator from Louisiana very highly for the work he has done.

Mr. ELLENDER. I thank my good friend from Utah. Since he has mentioned his own trip there, I believe I should elaborate a little on that portion of my report.

When I left the United States on October 1 last year my itinerary to Russia had been more or less agreed upon. After I reached Moscow and before I started on my trip through Russia, I was called upon by Mr. Zhukov—and he is not related to the famous Russian general in any way—who is the head of the cultural department in Russia. He informed me that it would be necessary to change the itinerary that had been agreed upon. I asked him why. He said that they had to change their policy because of what had recently happened between his department and our State Department in Washington. It seems that there has been a great deal of correspondence between Mr. Zhukov's office and the State Department with reference to an exchange of delegations between Russia and the United States to visit high dams in the two countries.

While this exchange of cablegrams was going on, the distinguished Senator from Utah headed a delegation to visit the high dams and other facilities in the Soviet Union. When the Russians decided to permit the so-called Moss Committee to visit Russia, it was understood, as I was informed by Mr. Zhukov, that Mr. Novikov, who heads the Ministry for Construction of Hydroelectric Power Stations in the U.S.S.R., would be permitted to send a reciprocal delegation to our country.

However, our State Department took the position that the Moss delegation was not an official delegation and, therefore, did not count; that, in order for the Russians to be permitted to come here, another American delegation had to be sent to Russia.

I was quite disturbed and upset when I looked over the correspondence in this case and when I was informed by Ambassador Thompson about what had happened. I immediately cabled President Kennedy asking that this matter be rectified. I thought the Russians should have been permitted to visit our high dams, because the Russians had permitted our delegation to visit their high dams. Therefore, there was no reason why the Russians should have been refused permission to come here.

When I came back to our country, I was surprised not to have received an answer from the President, because I know he usually answers correspondence, particularly when it is sent from abroad.

I detailed one of my assistants, Mr. Fellom, to investigate to find out why it was that the President had taken no action in connection with my cable and that of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Fellom did this the early part of this month. What do Senators think I learned? I found that the cablegram was sent to the State Department, and that neither Mr. Rusk nor the President had ever seen it. It was pigeonholed somewhere.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ELLENDER. I yield.

Mr. MOSS. As I previously indicated, I was most distressed to learn that this situation arose. To return to the experience we had in 1959, it would appear now, in hindsight, perhaps, that the requests were being studied at that time.

The Senator may recall that the delegation with which I went to Russia was sent pursuant to the adoption by the Senate of Senate Resolution 48. We had been in preparation for some time. We departed after having been cleared by Mr. Lacey, who was in charge of the exchange desk at the State Department. He had made extensive arrangements for our itinerary, in which the Army Map Service cooperated. Ours was to be no flash-in-the-pan or surprise visit; it had been prepared over a long period of time. When we left, it was with the cooperation of Mr. Lacey. It was understood that we were the delegation that was to go on the exchange mission to Russia. But when we arrived in Moscow and sought clearance from the Ministry of Power Stations, to make certain that our itinerary was approved by them, for the first time the question was raised: "Are you the exchange delegation?"

We replied, "Certainly; we are the exchange delegation."

The Russians then asked, "How do we know that?"

We replied, "Simply speak to the Ambassador; or we can get the clearance from the State Department. But we are the delegation."

That situation existed for about 24 hours, with their ministries communicating, apparently, with the United States. Ultimately, it was necessary for me to make a telephone call to Senator FULBRIGHT, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in which I said, "We are in Moscow, and there is a big

stir taking place as to whether we are in Russia as an official delegation or not. Will you please communicate with the Secretary of State and have this fact confirmed?"

Senator FULBRIGHT did so. Within a matter of hours, a cablegram was received—I am sure it could be located—verifying that we were the exchange delegation, and that we were in Russia pursuant to the general agreement which had been negotiated. From that point on, we had no difficulty. We visited the places to which the Senator from Louisiana was denied admittance. We made our trip as completely as we had planned it, with one exception, in that we were permitted to visit some extra places, which we had not planned to see. So the arrangements worked out well for us.

In the course of our conversation with Mr. Novikov and members of his staff, we were asked two or three times when the Russian group, which was to visit the United States in exchange, could see certain places—and they named two or three particular places they wanted to see. We had no authority to say whether they could or could not see them; we simply said that, so far as we were concerned, the United States would cooperate in enabling the Russian delegation to visit any of our installations they wanted to see for scientific reasons. We said we felt certain they would be open to the Russians, and that we would do everything we could to facilitate their visit and to make it as profitable for the Russian delegation as the Russians had made our visit to their installations. The Russians went out of their way to give us engineering information and to have engineers explain everything in detail. They loaded us down with technical data about their dams, generators, transmission lines, and all the material we could possibly want.

When I returned to the United States, I wrote a letter to the Secretary of State, describing our visit and saying that the officials in Russia were desirous to complete the exchange and wanted to see the particular places which I named. All I received in reply was a sort of general letter, acknowledging that my letter had been received. Nevertheless, I have continued since that time—of course, there has been a change of administration since then—to urge the State Department to facilitate the exchange between the Soviet Union and the United States. We have nothing to hide; we have nothing to fear. We are contributing to a misunderstanding, it seems to me, by erecting a kind of wall from our side, when we are constantly urging the Russians to reduce the restrictions on their side.

I have written to Mr. Novikov on two or three occasions, explaining to him that I have been interested to the extent of communicating with the State Department, urging that the exchange be completed.

I was very sorry to learn from the distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana, at the opening of this session of Congress, that this subject was still a sore point and that he had been denied

There is a question of conflict of interest. It is a most difficult and vexatious question. Under the preceding administration—a Republican administration—I felt at times that something should be done to correct the methods by which we judged men, and which on occasion kept good men out of government, because of their business interests.

It seems to me that there could be found some way whereby a nominee to a high post in our Government could be accorded a greater degree of respect, and whereby he would not be considered to be lacking in integrity because he happened to be wealthy. Nevertheless, the spirit of the conflict-of-interest laws should be maintained, in order that the interests of the public, the Government, and indeed the various nominees to public office may be protected. As I say, the question is a difficult one. It has plagued both Democratic administrations and Republican administrations.

Mr. President, now that I have expressed my feeling on this question, I hope that at an appropriate time the appropriate committees will look into the question of appropriate conflict-of-interest law revision, and will ascertain whether they can clarify the matter and can arrive at better procedures.

I recall the very effective job Mr. McCone performed as Under Secretary of the Air Force. I know how, in the Atomic Energy Commission, he brought a good degree of order out of a difficult situation, and in so doing—at least, such is my understanding—earned the confidence of all members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; and I am sure he holds that confidence to this day.

The charge has been made that he has not had much acquaintance with intelligence activities. Maybe not. I do not know. But certainly, as an Under Secretary of the Air Force, as Chairman of the Commission on Atomic Energy, he must have had some contact with activities of this kind, and certainly he must have gained considerable experience in intelligence matters related to the security of the United States.

Mr. President, I intend to vote for John McCone, because of the personal faith and confidence I have in him, and because he is the President's nominee; and I think that, under the circumstances, it would be fitting if a substantial majority of this body gave a vote of confidence to this nominee. I am sure the President and the Congress will not be disappointed in his directorship of the Central Intelligence Agency.

I intend to vote for Mr. McCone tomorrow.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am glad the distinguished majority leader alluded to the necessity for action in this field. Last year the President sent a message to the Congress on the matter of conflict of interest. A bill was submitted by the Attorney General. Some hearings have been held. There are items to be considered in that bill, but it is highly necessary, because the statutes with which

we deal now, and that come into play with respect to many nominees, go back as far as the year 1873.

I concur in the majority leader's views in that respect, and I hope the Judiciary Committee, to which those matters have been referred, can, before too long, finish its deliberations and bring these bills to the Senate Calendar.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the majority leader about the schedule for the remaining days of the week, and perhaps the early days of next week.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the question raised by the distinguished minority leader, it is the intention to bring up tomorrow, after conclusion of the vote on the nomination of Mr. McCone which will take place at 2 o'clock, three treaties which are on the Executive Calendar—Executive G, the convention between the United States of America and Canada; Executive M, the international convention for the Northwest Atlantic fisheries; and Executive N, a protocol dated at Montreal June 21, 1961, relating to an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

To the best of my knowledge, these treaties were reported out of the Committee on Foreign Relations unanimously, and I do not know of any opposition to them.

Then it is anticipated that the Senate will go over from tomorrow until Friday, and it is hoped at that time we can take up the bill for higher education, Calendar No. 1053, S. 1241.

It is hoped that following that, on Monday or as soon thereafter as is possible, the money resolutions will be taken up, under the various committees, subcommittees, special committees, and so forth, live and function.

It is anticipated that shortly thereafter consideration will be given to Calendar No. 891, S. 2520, a bill to amend the Welfare and Pension Plans and Disclosure Act with respect to the method of enforcement and to provide certain additional sanctions, and for other purposes.

That ought to bring us pretty close to, if not beyond, the period set aside for the commemoration of Lincoln's birthday, which, to repeat, will include February 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, inclusive, days on which there will be no votes, and perhaps February 8 and February 14. However, so far as the 8th and 14th are concerned, no definite commitments have been made. None will be made. It will depend on circumstances on those days as to whether or not there will be a vote.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the majority leader. That gives us a chance to set personal schedules actually some time beyond that point.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate return to legislative session.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Hickey in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

EXTENSION OF COMPLETION TIME FOR FREE BRIDGE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1133, Senate bill 512, and that it be made the pending business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 512) to extend the time for completion of the free highway bridge between Quebec, Maine, and Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Senate resumed the consideration of executive business.

DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of John A. McCone, of California, to be Director of Central Intelligence.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I have been reviewing the testimony which was taken by the Committee on Armed Services in the hearings on the nomination of Mr. McCone to be Director of Central Intelligence. In reviewing that testimony, and in looking at the statement of holdings which he filed with the committee in response to my request, a question occurred to me which I think should be raised and which should be brought to the attention of the Senate.

In view of the fact that the voting will take place tomorrow at 2, I regret that I did not look up this point earlier, because, I must confess, I do not have as much information as I should like to have at this time.

During the testimony Mr. McCone gave, it became apparent that the majority of his business interests have to do with the transporting of oil and the transporting of other bulk commerce in world sear lanes for one purpose or another.

The question occurred to me this afternoon, as I was looking over the testimony, as to whether or not that established a tax-free status for the income from these corporations and the shipping operations which are his primary business activity.

The Internal Revenue Code, section 883, under the title "Exclusions From Gross Income" provides:

The following items shall not be included in gross income of a foreign corporation, and shall be exempt from taxation under this subtitle:

(1) SHIPS UNDER FOREIGN FLAG

Earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States.

During the past hour or so I asked my administrative assistant to consult as many tax authorities as he could. It is his tentative opinion that the operation of that section of the statute would exclude from liability for taxation under the income tax laws of this country ships which are under a foreign flag if the flag of that country grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States.

I have not had time to determine whether that would be applicable to ships under the Norwegian flag or to ships under the Panamanian flag, but this becomes a question of considerable importance because of the testimony as to the chartering of ships which are operated by companies in which Mr. McCone is interested.

At page 66 of the printed hearings I asked Mr. McCone the following:

You have testified that you were the sole owner of Joshua Hendy in the operations of Trans-World Carriers, of which Joshua Hendy apparently owns one-fourth, and Global Bulk one-half. Would you say you had no indirect interest in the operation of Trans-World Carriers?

Mr. McCone replied:

No; I have a direct interest in Trans-World Carriers, no question about that. Because, as a matter of record, and this is a change from the situation that existed in 1958, I have personally acquired and own now the great majority of the stock in San Marino Corp., and, therefore, through the sole ownership of Joshua Hendy Corp. and the ownership of 85 percent of San Marino Corp., I own practically half of Trans-World Carriers at this point.

That testimony which he gave in answer to my question is at variance with or should be regarded as a modification of his earlier statement, when he was questioned by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] referred to the investigation of a subcommittee in May 1950, and the interrogation at that time, when Mr. McCone was appointed to be the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. The Senator from Massachusetts asked him:

Have any of the facts which you gave out in your memorandums, in your letters in 1950 and in 1958 to the committees, changed between 1958 and the present time?

Mr. McCone answered:

No. There has been no change.

However, when I interrogated Mr. McCone with respect to the matter of the ownership of Trans-World Carriers, he said:

No; I have a direct interest in Trans-World Carriers, no question about that. Because, as a matter of record, and this is a change from the situation that existed in 1958.

I emphasize that by rereading it, because I think Mr. McCone sought to correct his earlier statement when this was called to his attention, but it also has significance because in a subsequent statement he said he owned the great majority of the stock in San Marino Corp. The San Marino Corp. was referred to earlier in the testimony as a Panamanian corporation.

Subsequently in the testimony I asked Mr. McCone:

Do you know of any working arrangements or partnerships between the Joshua Hendy Steamship Line or its affiliate, Panama Pacific Tankers, and affiliates or subsidiaries of States Marine?

Mr. McCone replied:

Yes. There are joint arrangements—whether they are with States Marine or whether they are with Global Bulk Carriers, I could not say, but it is a little hard to differentiate between the two or three corporate structures on States Marine side.

I then asked:

Do you know whether or not there is a working agreement between States Marine and Global Bulk and the San Marino Co. for the chartering of certain ships through Navios, a subsidiary of United States Steel?

Mr. McCone replied:

Yes, I believe there is a working relationship; the relationship between Trans-World Carriers and Navios and Trans-World Carriers is, in turned, owned by the people you have indicated.

As I read from the testimony earlier, Mr. McCone owns practically 50 percent, through his other ownership, of Trans-World.

The following colloquy then occurred:

Senator CASE. You have a partnership with States Marine directly or through a subsidiary in the operation of any Norwegian-flag tankers built in Japan for Trans-World?

Mr. McCONE. Yes, we do that. We have a tanker that we own jointly that was built in Japan and registered under a Norwegian flag, and we have it under charter from a Norwegian corporation.

Senator CASE. Do you recall the name of that ship?

Mr. McCONE. I was trying to think of it. No, I do not recall it, Senator.

Senator CASE. Is that vessel engaged in transporting oil?

Mr. McCONE. Transporting oil; yes, sir.

Senator CASE. For Standard Oil of California?

Mr. McCONE. For Standard Oil of California; yes, sir.

Senator CASE. Why is it necessary to have complicated arrangements where you build vessels in Germany or Japan, and then leased to Norwegian operators to fly under Panamanian or Norwegian flags rather than U.S. flags?

Mr. McCONE. The vessels are owned by Norwegian companies and they are operated under Norwegian flags, and that is the only

way that they could be competitive because of the high costs of American-flag operations.

Our American-flag operations are restricted to the protected areas of trade such as the coastwise and intercoastal trade.

Senator CASE. Do you know where the principal oil reserves of Standard Oil of California are?

Mr. McCONE. In a general way, yes, I do, Senator. I know they have extensive reserves in Arabia and in the offshore island in the Persian Gulf of Bahrain, and also extensive reserves in Sumatra, and in Venezuela.

Mr. President, all this becomes significant as one goes back through the record and notes that the steamship operating companies affiliated either with Joshua Hendy, of which Mr. McCone testified he owned 100 percent, or with other companies in which Mr. McCone owns a majority interest, either directly or through a subsidiary company, are largely Panamanian companies.

Panama Pacific Tankers, in which Mr. McCone owns a substantial interest, is a Panamanian corporation. Its bulk cargoes in world commerce are principally iron, coal, and some oil.

San Marino, in which Mr. McCone owns 85-percent interest, is a Panamanian corporation.

Redwood Corp., of which he is a substantial owner, is a Panamanian corporation. Its business is the worldwide movement of petroleum.

Trans-World, of which Mr. McCone indicated he had 50-percent ownership, is a Panamanian corporation.

These facts lead one to wonder if a part of the problem of the high cost of American-flag operations does not relate to the income tax liability of ships operated under the American flag as well as to other high costs which might be suggested in the statement:

The vessels are owned by Norwegian companies and they are operated under Norwegian flags, and that is the only way that they could be competitive because of the high costs of American-flag operations.

I cannot say, because time has not been available to run it down through independent sources, and the hearings before the committee on the nomination of Mr. McCone have been concluded.

During the time we were taking testimony from Mr. McCone I asked him at some length about the record which was established by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries under the chairmanship of Schuyler Bland, of Virginia, when the committee interrogated him and conducted an extensive investigation into the profits which were made by Mr. McCone's company as a shipbuilding corporation during the early stages of World War II.

The testimony is set forth in some detail in the hearings on Mr. McCone's nomination, as well as in the original hearings conducted by Mr. Bland. The testimony indicates that the California Ship Building Corp., which was organized by Mr. McCone and some others with about \$100,000 capital, in a year declared a dividend of a million dollars, half of which was paid in cash

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued February 8, 1962
For actions of February 7, 1962
87th-2d, No. 19

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received supplemental appropriation estimates for FS, ARS, and AMS. Sen. Miller criticized farm bill. Senate committee voted to report bills to permit farms on which summer fallow is practiced to participate in feed grain program, and to permit producers to withdraw wheat from stored excess supplies. Sen. Javits introduced and discussed bill to extend school lunch program to non-profit summer camps for children.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for the fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 333); to Appropriations Committee. This document includes for this Department estimates of \$3,000,000 for the Agricultural Research Service to extend the screwworm eradication program into the Southwest; \$36,000,000 for fighting forest fires and \$1,000,000 for insect and disease control for the Forest Service; and \$450,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service for an increased volume of poultry inspection. p. 1875
2. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Wis., inserting a speech by John Baker before the Land and People Conference, "Opportunities for People on the Land." pp. 1367-72
3. IRRIGATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee "defeated a motion to order reported H. R. 378, relating to the Burns Creek site in the upper Snake River Valley, Idaho." p. D76

4. LIBRARIES. The "Daily Digest" states that Subcommittee No. 3 of the Judiciary Committee "reported adversely to the full committee ... S. 464, and related House bills, granting the consent of Congress to interstate compacts for the development or operation of library facilities and service." p. D77
5. PUBLIC DEBT. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10050, to provide for a further temporary increase in the public debt limit. p. D77
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Collier favorably discussed the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and said, "I believe it is the responsibility of Congress in renewing the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to place embargoes upon Communist nations." pp. 1853-4
Rep. Bailey inserted "Excerpts From AFL-CIO Debate on Foreign Trade Relations." pp. 1859-60
7. HOUSING. Several Representatives discussed the merits of the proposed Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. pp. 1858-9, 1860-5
8. STOCKPILING. Rep. Burke, Mass., said, "President Kennedy is to be commended for his courageous action of last week in ordering the Government to cease stockpiling critical materials," and inserted an article, "Kirwin Leads Attack on Stockpiling." pp. 1872-3

SENATE

9. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: pp. D74-5
~~H. R. 8842, without amendment, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 so as to permit a wheat producer to withdraw from his stored excess the amount of wheat by which he fails to make his normal production on the reduced acreage allotment, less the acres voluntarily retired below the allotment;~~
~~S. 2533, with amendment, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to permit farmers in summer-fallow areas to participate in the feed grains program;~~
S. 875, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo.;
H. R. 4934, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreational facilities in reservoir areas; and
H. R. 9013, without amendment, to provide for the transfer of rice acreage history where a producer withdraws from the production of rice.
10. FARM BILL. Sen. Ellender announced that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee will begin hearings Feb. 19 on the farm bill. p. 1678
Sen. Miller criticized the proposed farm bill, charged that surpluses of feed grains "are being used today to scare farmers into so-called voluntary participation" in the farm program, and inserted several articles on the matter. pp. 1806-7
11. EDUCATION. Received from HEW a proposed bill "to assist in providing necessary instruction for adults unable to read and write English or with less than a sixth grade level of education, through grants to institutions of higher learning ... and through grants to States for pilot projects"; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. p. 1668

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued February 9, 1962
For actions of February 8, 1962
87th-2d, No. 20

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to permit summer fallow lands to participate in feed grains program, and to permit producers to withdraw wheat from stored excess supplies. Reps. Langen and May urged early consideration of sugar legislation.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 1893
~~H. R. 8842, without amendment, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 so as to permit a wheat producer to withdraw from his stored excess the amount of wheat by which he fails to make his normal production on the reduced acreage allotment, less the acres voluntarily retired below the allotment (S. Rept. 1209);~~
~~S. 2533, with amendment, to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act so as to permit farmers in summer-fallow areas to participate in the feed grains program (S. Rept. 1208);~~
S. 875, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo. (S. Rept. 1206);
H. R. 4934, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreational facilities in reservoir areas (S. Rept. 1205); and
H. R. 9013, without amendment, to provide for the transfer of rice acreage history where a producer withdraws from the production of rice (S. Rept. 1207).

2. WATERSHEDS; BUDGET. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., expressed disappointment that the 1963 budget did not include estimates for the construction of a watershed and forest management research laboratory and other facilities at Parsons, W. Va., and stated that he would "attempt again to amend the bill when it is again before the Senate Appropriations Committee this year to include moneys for this very worthy purpose." pp. 1922-3
3. STOCKPILING. Sen. Symington reported an original resolution, S. Res. 295, from the Armed Services Committee to authorize expenditures for an investigation of the stockpiling of strategic and critical materials. pp. 1893-4
4. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Bush inserted an article on foreign trade, "Trade Bloc Cites U. S. Tariff Laws -- Common Market Warns on 'Peril Point' Clause." pp. 1902-3
Sen. Keating inserted an editorial supporting his proposal that Congress be given the power to veto trade agreements and modifications of trade agreements negotiated by the executive branch. p. 1915
5. FISH FLOUR. Sen. Gruening inserted his letter to the Secretary of HEW protesting the Food and Drug Administration standards on the use of fish protein in foods. pp. 1915-6
6. PATENTS. Sen. Hruska inserted the testimony of Dr. Vannevar Bush before the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly of the S. Judiciary Committee "warning against the results of piecemeal tinkering with the patent system." pp. 1916-7
7. HOUSING. Sen. Muskie inserted two documents he had prepared relative to the proposal to establish a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing "which provide an objective analysis of the plan, its intent, and its implications." pp. 1957-60
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Feb. 12. p. 1963

HOUSE

9. HONEYBEES. The Subcommittee on Research and Extension of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8050, to prohibit the importation of all honeybees of the genus *Apis* in the adult stage except for research by the USDA or as the Secretary shall determine. p. D80
10. HOUSING. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Government Operations: After concluding hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1962, to create a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, the committee favorably approved the plan." p. D81
11. MANPOWER. The Rules Committee granted an open rule with 3 hours debate on H. R. 8399, the Manpower Training and Development Act of 1962. p. D81
12. TERRITORIES. The Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 10063, to provide for appointment of acting secretaries for Guam and Virgin Islands under certain conditions. p. D81
13. SUGAR. Rep. Langen discussed sugar legislation, saying, "It is inconceivable to me that the Congress should be expected to talk about either farm problems or reciprocal trade policies without prior agreement on long-term sugar legislation." p. 1888

LAND CONVEYANCE TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

FEBRUARY 8, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 875]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 875), to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo., having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson pilot farmland and known as farm unit No. W-10, Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyo. The bill sets forth the legal description of unit No. W-18 by metes and bounds survey, containing in all 664.12 acres, more or less.

The conveyance is to be under such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. The bill provides that the conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe. This is the same sort of arrangement as that provided by Public Law 59, 85th Congress, for conveyance of the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station to the University of Missouri and by Public Law 825, 81st Congress, for transfer of certain dryland and irrigation field stations to the States in which they were located. The property would have to be used for the cooperative agricultural demonstration work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. It could not be devoted to private use or to some use which did not advance the interests of the Federal Government.

Unit No. W-18 is now being used by the State of Wyoming, under memorandum of agreement with the Department of Agriculture, as a demonstration farm. Its purpose is to provide information and guidance to settlers on the Eden irrigation project by actual operation of crop and livestock enterprises adapted to the conditions of high altitude and short growing season existing on the project. It will also provide similar guidance to settlers on other irrigation projects now authorized in the Upper Colorado River Basin in Wyoming where comparable climatic conditions prevail.

The land to be conveyed was appraised in about 1958 for the purpose of sale to settlers at \$10,320. This appraisal was based on a dry-land value of \$2 per acre, or \$1,328 for the 664.12 acres, plus half of the cost of bringing water to the land, or about \$9,000. This would make the Federal investment in the land about \$20,000. The State of Wyoming has about \$50,000 invested in buildings and other improvements.

Passage of the bill would result in no additional cost to the Government and might avoid some expense in the future. The property will continue to be used for its present purpose, and the Government may be saved possible future maintenance and operating costs. The Federal Government will profit by any activity which increases the ability of project settlers to operate new project farms more efficiently and assure their ability to repay the Government investment in irrigation project construction and development of new irrigated land.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The report of the Department of Agriculture favoring enactment of the bill is attached.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 5, 1961.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your letter of February 13, 1961, requesting a report by this Department on S. 875, a bill to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

This Department favors the enactment of S. 875.

The bill would authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson pilot farmland and known as farm unit No. W-18, Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyo. The bill sets forth the legal description of unit W-18 by metes and bounds survey, containing in all 664.12 acres more or less.

The conveyance is to be under such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. The bill provides that the conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Unit No. W-18 is now being used by the State of Wyoming, under memorandum of agreement with this Department, as a demonstration farm. Its purpose is to provide information and guidance to settlers on the Eden irrigation project by actual operation of crop and livestock enterprises adapted to the conditions of high altitude and short growing season existing on the project. It will also provide similar guidance to settlers on other irrigation projects now authorized in the Upper Colorado River Basin in Wyoming where comparable climatic conditions prevail.

The State of Wyoming now has an investment in this farm unit greatly exceeding the investment of the United States in the land. This is a result of improvements constructed by the State for the purpose of carrying on the demonstration activities. Enactment of the legislation would facilitate operations by the State and simplify the continued operation of this tract of land for the benefit of settlers on new irrigation projects in the Colorado River Basin. The Federal Government will profit by any activity which increases the ability of project settlers to more efficiently operate new project farms and assure their ability to repay the Government investment in irrigation project construction and development of new irrigated land.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. MURPHY,
Acting Secretary.



Calendar No. 1185

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 875

[Report No. 1206]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Mr. McGEE (for himself and Mr. HICKEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 8, 1962

Reported by Mr. EASTLAND, without amendment

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed
4 to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming,
5 without cost, the real property constituting the Farson
6 Pilot Farm land and known as Farm unit numbered W-18,
7 Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more
8 particularly described as follows:

9 An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and
10 4, and the southwest quarter and the west half southeast

1 quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast
2 quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of
3 section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, town-
4 ship 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal merid-
5 ian, Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

6 Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1
7 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west.

8 South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along
9 the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap
10 monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the
11 southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

12 South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along
13 the west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter
14 corner common to sections 11 and 12;

15 South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the
16 east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
17 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the
18 southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

19 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the
20 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the
21 south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral
22 wasteway;

23 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the
24 east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west

1 right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway
2 to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States west
3 side lateral wasteway;

4 North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the
5 east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monu-
6 ment, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

7 North 00 degrees 01 minute west 2,255.1 feet along
8 the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on
9 the centerline of county road right-of-way;

10 North 00 degrees 01 minute west 38.8 feet along the east
11 sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument
12 on the north right-of-way line of county road;

13 North 00 degrees 01 minute west 338.8 feet along the
14 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
15 ment, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

16 North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the
17 east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monu-
18 ment, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of
19 section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

20 North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the
21 north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107
22 west to the south quarter corner of section 31, township 25
23 north, range 106 west;

24 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along

1 the north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range
2 107 west to the north section corner common to sections 1
3 and 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

4 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the
5 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
6 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line
7 of county road;

8 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the
9 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
10 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-
11 of-way;

12 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the
13 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
14 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United
15 States sublateral W-26;

16 North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the
17 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
18 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and
19 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

20 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 425.5 feet along the
21 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
22 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United
23 States drain W-7;

24 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along the
25 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107

1 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township 24
2 north, range 107 west;

3 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the
4 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
5 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United
6 States west side lateral wasteway;

7 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the
8 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range
9 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of
10 United States west side lateral;

11 South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the
12 north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107
13 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line
14 of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of
15 farm unit W-18;

16 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the
17 east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to
18 a point on the south right-of-way line of United States west
19 side lateral;

20 South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass
21 cap monument;

22 South 01 degree 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass
23 cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

24 South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along
25 the south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning

1 heretofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres,
2 more or less.

3 Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions
4 as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure
5 the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural dem-
6 onstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the
7 State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such property shall
8 contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas
9 in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine,
10 and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary
11 of the Interior may prescribe.

[Report No. 1206]

A BILL

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

By Mr. McGEE and Mr. HUCKEY

FEBRUARY 9, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

FEBRUARY 8, 1962

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued February 21, 1962
For actions of February 20, 1962
87th-2d, No. 24

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		Water resources.....24
		Weather.....30
		Wheat.....3
		Youth Corps.....32

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses received pay reform bill. Senate passed bills to: Permit summer fallow lands to participate in feed grains program. Permit producers to withdraw wheat from stored excess supplies. Rep. Rains urged increase in ACP authorization. Rep. Short criticized farm bill.

SENATE

1. PERSONNEL; PAY. Both Houses received the President's Federal pay reform message (H. Doc. 344) (pp. 2326-8, 2360-2). The President proposed an overall average pay raise of 10 percent for classified employees, ranging from approximately 3.7 percent in the lower grades to 35 percent in the upper grades, to become effective over a three-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1963. He stated that the proposal would enlarge the differences in salaries between the entry rates of successive grade levels by not less than 10 percent, provide wider salary ranges within each grade, and "create new upper grades to bring within the salary provisions of the Classification Act all those with top administrative responsibilities who are not Cabinet or sub-Cabinet officers or heads of separate agencies. He stated that the proposal also provides that the President shall submit an annual report to Congress on the relationship of Federal salaries to those reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for private enterprise, recommending whatever adjustments in salary schedules, structure, and policy he finds advisable.

2. FEED GRAINS. Passed as reported S. 2533, to permit farmers in summer fallow areas to receive barley, corn, and grain sorghum price support and to participate in the corn and grain sorghum diversion program provided they reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage to the extent necessary to bring their acreage of corn, grain sorghum, and barley down to not more than 80 percent of the 1959-60 average of those three crops. pp. 2357-8.
3. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 8842, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1961 so as to permit a wheat producer to withdraw from his stored excess the amount of wheat by which he fails to make his normal production on the reduced acreage allotment, less the acres voluntarily retired below the allotment. This bill now be sent to the President. pp. 2358-9
4. RESERVOIR AREAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4934, to authorize the adjustment by mutual agreement of rental rates under leases for commercial recreational facilities on Forest Service lands at Federal reservoir projects when in the public interest. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 2357
5. RICE ALLOTMENTS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9013, to provide for the transfer of rice acreage history where a producer withdraws from the production of rice. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 2357
6. SOIL CONSERVATION LAND. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Smathers, S. 875, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo. p. 2357
7. HOUSING. By a vote of 42 to 58; rejected a motion by Sen. Randolph that the Government Operations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 288, opposing the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 to provide for the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. pp. 2309-26, 2352-4
8. FARM LABOR. Sen. Pell urged enactment of legislation to provide Federal assistance to migratory farm workers and inserted an editorial supporting enactment of such legislation. p. 2351
9. DAIRY PROGRAM. Sen. Proxmire inserted his statement regarding his recent tour of Wisc. in which he states that "President Kennedy's new dairy proposal is in serious trouble," and lists a number of objections to the program. pp. 2337-8
10. FORESTRY. Sen. Proxmire urged additional funds for forestry research, particularly to expand the physical plant at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisc., and inserted a letter from the Governor of Wisc. to Secretary Freeman urging his support for additional funds. pp. 2336-7
11. LANDS. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to amend section 3470 of the Revised Statutes to authorize the heads of departments and independent agencies to appoint agents to bid on behalf of the United States, at sales, on execution at the suit of the United States, of lands or tenements of a debtor"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 2329
12. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits discussed "the issues involved in my alternative approach to President Kennedy's goal of trade expansion," and inserted several articles on the subject. pp. 2342-7

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H.R. 1375) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owners thereof was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1204), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill provides for the reconveyance, without consideration, to the original donors, of 1.0027 acres¹ which was given to the United States for a lookout fireman station. The Forest Service has not used the property for the intended purpose, has placed no permanent improvements on it, and has no present or foreseeable need for it. The Department of Agriculture has no objection to the bill.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached.

[H. Rept. 880, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1375), to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the former owner thereof, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 1375 is to return to its former owners approximately 1 acre of land which was donated to the United States in 1946, and has never been used for the purpose intended.

EXPLANATION

In 1946 Richard V. Evans and his wife donated to the United States a tract of land of approximately 1 acre in Elsinore, Riverside County, Calif., to be used by the Forest Service for construction and maintenance of a lookout fireman station. Since that time forest fire protection in the locality has been, and is now being, provided by the State under a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service and the land has never been used for the purpose for which it was donated. Neither the State nor the Forest Service has any present or foreseeable future need for the donated tract.

COST

Since the United States received this tract of land as a donation and has not placed thereon any permanent improvements, its return to the former owners will not result in any cost to the United States.

RECREATION FACILITIES IN RESERVOIR AREAS

The bill (H.R. 4934) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas

¹ The Department's report and records in Washington show the acreage as 1.0027. The bill describes it as "one and twenty-seven thousandths acres, more or less." The Department advises that so far as it knows its records are correct, but the only way to be sure would be to check the deed. Since the area is described in the bill as "more or less" the difference is so small, and the tract is otherwise clearly identified, the committee did not consider it necessary to verify the area or amend the bill.

was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1205), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill authorizes adjustment by mutual agreement of rental rates under leases for commercial recreational facilities on Forest Service lands at Federal reservoir projects when in the public interest. Most such leases already provide for such renegotiation, but some do not. Renegotiation may be necessary to provide for the development and maintenance of satisfactory public service facilities. During the first session of this Congress, S. 48 (Public Law 87-236) was passed providing similar renegotiation authority for the Corps of Engineers.

The report of the House Committee on Agriculture is attached.

HOUSE REPORT NO. 1104, 87TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4934) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to modify certain leases entered into for the provision of recreation facilities in reservoir areas, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "Chief of Forest Service, under the supervision of the".

Page 1, line 4, delete the comma after the word "Agriculture".

Page 1, line 5, strike out the words "before November 1, 1956," and insert "with respect to lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service".

Page 1, lines 7 and 8, strike out "water resource development project under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture" and insert "Federal reservoir project".

Page 2, line 3, strike out "or extension".

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, when he deems such action to be in the public interest, to renegotiate the terms of leases entered into for the construction and operation of recreational facilities in recreation areas administered by the Forest Service.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Need for the legislation is described in detail in the letter from the Department of Agriculture which is appended hereto and made a part of this report. Briefly, the legislation is required to permit renegotiation of leases which were entered into, generally prior to 1956, and which do not contain a renegotiation clause. Most of the leases entered into since that time have contained such a provision. In the absence of this legislation, in order to renegotiate the terms of a lease not having the renegotiation clause, it would be necessary to open the whole lease up to rebidding and reissuance.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Federal Government as the result of this legislation.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO STATE OF WYOMING FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 875) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to con-

vey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo., was announced as next in order.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask that we pass over that bill and proceed to consider Calendar No. 1186, H.R. 9013.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be passed over.

TRANSFER OF RICE ACREAGE

The bill (H.R. 9013) to provide for the transfer of rice acreage history where producer withdraws from the production of rice was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1207), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF BILL

This bill makes express statutory provision for succession to rice acreage history in States and areas where rice acreage allotments are apportioned on the basis of producer acreage history. The Department of Agriculture has made provision in the past for such succession by regulation without clear legislative authority therefor; and the bill, with slight exceptions, follows the Department's regulations. The Department favors enactment. Rice allotments are currently based on producer history in California, Texas, Tennessee, North Carolina, Florida, and parts of Louisiana. Succession would be as follows:

(1) If the producer dies, his production history passes to his heirs or devisees continuing his farming operations.

(2) If the producer withdraws in whole or in part from rice production in favor of members of his family who succeed to his farming operations, the production history ascribed to such withdrawal may be transferred to such members.

(3) If the producer permanently withdraws from rice production, his history may be transferred to experienced rice producers acquiring his entire rice farming operation. The transfer in this case would be canceled if the transferee did not plant 90 percent of his total allotment for at least 3 of the 4 years following the transfer.

(4) Upon dissolution of a partnership, the partnership history will be divided among the partners as agreed by them; except that if the partnership was formed in an allotment year and dissolved in less than 3 crop years, the history would be divided in the same proportion as the partners had contributed to the first partnership allotment.

COST

There would be no additional cost to the Government resulting from this legislation.

AMENDMENT TO SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2533) to amend subsection (d) of section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That section 105(c)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by changing the parenthetical statement in the first sentence to read as follows: "(except in the case of a producer of malting barley as hereinafter described and except in the case of a producer of barley on a summer-fallow farm as hereinafter described)", and by changing the period at the end of such section to a colon and adding the following: "Provided further, That no producer of barley on a farm where summer fallow is the normal practice shall be required to participate in the special agricultural conservation program for 1962 for barley if he (i) does not knowingly devote an acreage on the farm to barley in excess of the average acreage devoted on the farm to barley in 1959 and 1960 plus the acreage devoted to summer fallow in 1961 which is diverted from the production of wheat under the special 1962 wheat program, and (ii) does not knowingly devote an acreage on the farm to corn, grain sorghums, and barley in excess of 80 per centum of the average acreage devoted on the farm to corn, grain sorghums, and barley in 1959 and 1960."

SEC. 2. Section 16(d)(1) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is amended by changing the parenthetical statement in the second sentence to read as follows: "(other than a producer of malting barley as described in section 105(c)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, or a producer of barley on a summer-fallow farm as described in such section)", and by inserting after the second sentence a new sentence reading as follows: "The excess, if any, of the acreage devoted to barley in 1962 on a summer-fallow farm as described in section 105(c)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 over the average acreage devoted to barley on such farm in 1959 and 1960 shall be considered as planted to corn and grain sorghums for the purpose of determining extent of participation and payments under the special agricultural conservation program for 1962 for corn and grain sorghums."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read:

A bill to amend the requirements for participation in the 1962 feed grain program.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1208), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The bill, with the committee amendment, would preserve the eligibility of a producer on a summer fallow farm for—

(1) 1962 crop price support on corn, grain sorghum, and barley; and

(2) participation in the 1962 corn and grain sorghum diversion program even though the farm's 1962 barley acreage exceeds in 1959-60 average barley acreage, if—

(i) such excess does not exceed the acreage summer fallowed in 1961 and diverted from the production of wheat under the 1962 wheat diversion program, and

(ii) the farm's total 1962 acreage of corn, grain sorghums, and barley does not exceed 80 percent of its 1959-60 average of those three grains.

The Agricultural Act of 1961, providing for the diversion of land from wheat in 1962, was enacted after farmers had already summer fallowed their land for 1962 wheat production. In order to keep the soil from blowing during the winter many farmers planted barley on the acreage which had been summer fallowed for wheat and which

was diverted from wheat. This bill is designed to permit such farmers, without plowing up their barley, to receive barley, corn, and grain sorghum price support and to participate in the corn and grain sorghum diversion program. In order to do so they would have to reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage to the extent necessary to bring their acreage of corn, grain sorghum, and barley down to not more than 80 percent of the 1959-60 average acreage of those three crops.

Diversion payments could not be made under the corn and grain sorghum diversion program for an acreage in excess of the net reduction in corn, grain sorghum, and barley acreage on the farm. Any increase in barley acreage would be deducted from the farm reduction in corn and grain sorghum acreage to determine the extent of the farm's participation in the corn and grain sorghum program. For instance, assume a farm with a barley base of 70 acres, a corn and sorghum base of 100 acres, and a wheat diversion of 20 acres. If the farm planted 90 acres of barley, it would have to reduce its corn and sorghum acreage to 46 acres to qualify for barley, corn, and sorghum price support (90 barley plus 46 corn and sorghum equals 136 acres, or 80 percent of 170 acres). Although the farm reduced its corn and sorghum acreage by 54 acres, only 34 acres of this reduction (after deducting the added 20 acres of barley) would count toward participation and payments under the corn and sorghum program.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, Senate 2533, which amends the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, was introduced near the end of the 1st session of the 87th Congress.

The Department of Agriculture filed a favorable report on it at that time, but the legislative calendar was such that we did not get action on it.

The bill is drafted so as to permit farmers to plant barley on land taken out of wheat production and make barley interchangeable with other feed grains.

This proposed legislation applies particularly to areas in Kansas, eastern Colorado, Nebraska, and the northern counties of the Panhandle of Texas and the Oklahoma Panhandle, where summer fallow practices are used for the seeding of wheat.

Unless this summer fallow is covered, preferably by a growing crop, it will be threatened by severe wind erosion and the land severely damaged. Many wheat growers in this area, who were unable to use barley as a cover crop last fall, planted their entire allotment acreage to wheat.

The signup under the 1962 feed grain program is now in progress and the report from the Department of Agriculture, dated February 7, 1962, states that the Department still favors enactment of S. 2533 if congressional action on the bill can be completed before the end of the signup period.

This bill permits a farmer to plant winter crops to keep his land from blowing and then the next summer make a comparable reduction from his corn or grain sorghum acreage. There is no way whereby the total acreage when planted to feed can be increased. Any increase in barley will be exactly balanced by a like reduction in corn and grain sorghum.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter from the Secretary

of Agriculture, Mr. Freeman, to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, February 7, 1962, regarding S. 2533, may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., February 7, 1962.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to a telephone request from Mr. Harker Stanton of your committee staff for the Department's present views on the enactment of S. 2533, a bill to amend subsection (d) of section 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended.

Although the signup under the 1962 feed grain program is now in progress, the Department still favors the enactment of S. 2533 if amended in accordance with the draft bill submitted with our letter of September 19, 1961, and congressional action on the bill can be completed before the end of the signup period which is March 30, 1962.

In discussing the provisions of the Department's proposed bill with Mr. Stanton, we have agreed on a clarifying amendment to the bill which will make it more understandable with respect to its application in determining the overall reduction in corn, grain sorghum, and barley acres and diversion payments on summer fallow farms. The amendment to the proposed bill would be made by changing the period at the end of section 2 to a comma and adding the following: "and by inserting after the second sentence a new sentence to read as follows: 'The excess, if any, of the acreage devoted to barley in 1962 on a summer fallow farm as described in section 105(c)(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 over the average acreage devoted to barley on such farm in 1959 and 1960 shall be considered as planted to corn and grain sorghums for the purpose of determining the extent of participation and payments under the special agricultural conservation program for 1962 for corn and grain sorghums.'"

Attached is a revised draft of the Department's proposed bill which contains the amendment outlined above.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

AMENDMENT TO THE AGRICULTURAL ENABLING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1961

The bill (H.R. 8842) to amend subsection (h) of section 124 of the Agricultural Enabling Amendments Act of 1961 was considered, was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1209), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill would correct an error in the 1962 wheat program law with respect to the withdrawal of excess wheat stored from a previous crop to avoid payment of penalty. Release of excess wheat from a previous crop is permitted either where the allotment is underplanted or where the actual production is less than the normal production of the acreage allotment.

Under the 1962 wheat program wheat allotments were reduced 10 percent below what they otherwise would have been, and the 10

Senate, March 1, 1962

7. WATER COMPACT. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7855, to grant the consent of Congress to an amendment to a compact by La. and Tex. relating to the waters of the Sabine River (S. Rept. 1219). p. 2849
8. FORESTRY. Sen. Metcalf inserted an address by Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carber, Jr., in which he "recited the complexities involved in public land management and some of the inequities in grazing fees." pp. 2918-22
Sen. Anderson inserted a new Interior Department statement of policy, and an Army-Interior agreement, relating to the acquisition of land and provision of recreational opportunities at reservoirs constructed by Interior Department agencies. pp. 2967-8
9. LANDS; SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 875, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo. pp. 2939-40, 2976
10. WHEAT; FEED GRAINS. Sen. Mansfield inserted his testimony on the farm bill before the S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee in which he raised a number of questions regarding the problem in Mont. with respect to wheat and feed grains. pp. 2867-9
11. HEALTH SERVICES. Received the President's message on health and medical care (H. Doc. 347) (pp. 2859-63). See Digest 28 for items of interest.
12. PEACE CORPS. Received from the President a proposed bill "to amend the Peace Corps Act"; to Foreign Relations Committee. p. 2847
13. FARM LABOR. Sen. Burdick submitted for printing a report of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, "The Migratory Farm Labor Problem in the United States, Second Report" (S. Rept. 1225). p. 2849
14. PERSONNEL. Sen. Williams, Del., criticized a ruling of the Civil Service Commission with respect to the role of the career official in support of Federal programs and stated his opinion that "this ruling is a definite violation of the Federal law which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress." pp. 2873-5
Sen. Robertson criticized the President's Federal pay adjustment proposal and inserted a table showing the percentage of Federal pay increases since 1945. pp. 2902-3
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits inserted an article by former Vice President Nixon on foreign trade. pp. 2896-7
Sen. Keating spoke in favor of his proposal to provide for Congressional veto authority over foreign trade agreements and inserted a letter he received from Under Secretary of State Ball objecting to the proposal. pp. 2969-70
16. HOUSING. Sen. Mansfield discussed and inserted several items on the President's proposal to create a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. pp. 2940-55
17. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 5. p. 3027

HOUSE

18. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 10526, making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for 1963 (H. Rept. 1397). p. 2845
19. STATE LAWS. Subcommittee No. 3 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 3, to establish rules of interpretation governing questions of the effects of the acts of Congress on State laws. p. D130
20. EXTENSION SERVICE. Rep. Rains spoke in favor of the requested increase of \$12 million in appropriations for the Extension Service. p. 2833
Rep. Winstead commended those who have contributed to the development of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. pp. 2839-40
21. HIGHWAYS. Both Houses received from Treasury an annual report on the financial condition and fiscal operations of the highway trust fund (H. Doc. 349). pp. 2845, 2847
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Boggs announced that the Consent Calendar will be called on Mon. and that the Private Calendar and the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill will be considered on Tues. p. 2821
23. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 5. p. 2845

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

24. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hall discussing the effect of fallout on farm products, and inserting an article, "Pity the Poor Farmer." pp. A1456-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Meader inserting an article criticizing the Administration's farm program, "An Impossible Choice." pp. A1576-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Robison criticizing the President's farm program, saying, "I ask the able House Committee on Agriculture to perform the best possible service to all of the United States -- kill the farm bill." pp. A1578-9
Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley urging the "creation of a national agricultural policy council," to formulate a "more effective farm policy." p. A1579
25. MANPOWER. Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph inserting an article, "Better Than Shorter Week -- Retrain Jobless Men, Labor Leader Advises." p. A1549
26. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Sen. Carroll inserting his statement before the House Agriculture Committee, "Coloradans Want the Packers and Stockyards Act Strengthened." pp. A1550-1
27. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Moss discussing public and private power companies, and inserting an article, "Ike's Budget Chief Does Switch on Some Topics." p. A1559
28. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke inserting an address by Sen. Ellender in which he "outlined the evolution of the Federal interest in water resource development and the problems we must face now if we are to provide for the future." pp. A1559-62

not willing to face up to our responsibility to keep our fiscal house in order, they can redeem this paper. It is redeemable in gold. We do not have anywhere near enough gold to meet that kind of responsibility and still maintain a 25 percent reserve, as required by law. The result would be what? If that were to happen, we had better start running from the bomb shelter.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Last fall the President and other spokesmen of the administration indicated that they were adopting measures to stop dwindling gold reserves, and that the U.S. adverse balance of payments was under control.

In the recent calendar year we had an adverse balance of payments, as I recall, of about \$2½ billion. The Secretary of the Treasury has been reassuring the American taxpayers for several months now that an effective control would be exercised soon over this adverse balance of payments.

In today's newspapers the Secretary of the Treasury serves notice that it will be late in the calendar year 1963 before there will be any hope of having a favorable balance of payments on international trade and on our gold dollars.

If the Senator will yield further, I should like to call his attention to an article which appears in today's Wall Street Journal, which illustrates the utter incapability of the administration to keep its pledges to the American people.

The article is datelined New York, and reads in part:

NEW YORK.—Cerro Corp. and National Distillers & Chemical Corp. have dropped plans to build a primary aluminum reduction plant in northwestern Oregon.

The companies had been seeking financing for a \$50 million, 55,000-ton-per-year reduction plant that would have been built at Wauna, Oreg., a small town on the Columbia River about 55 miles west of Portland.

The article also states:

Aluminum prices have dropped in recent months in domestic and world markets. In addition, other plant construction is planned, such as a huge hydroelectric-aluminum plant complex on the Volta River in Ghana.

The Senator, of course, is aware that recently the administration announced that \$37 million would be the initial contribution by our Government, with which the Government of Ghana would build the huge hydroelectric-aluminum plant.

At a time when we are considering retraining and relocation programs, when there is widespread unemployment in the country, the administration is not only not economizing in any way, but is very generously providing millions and millions of dollars for projects like this one in Ghana.

Does the Senator think this action will contribute to a balanced budget?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have grave doubts about it. However, I wish to take exception to one word that my friend from Idaho used. He said that the administration did not have the "capability." It has the capability. This is a matter of determination, pure and simple. When we get the conviction that we are in

danger, and the course is clear, it is only a question of conviction in following that course, and letting the chips fall where they may.

I add one other thought. All this seems very, very remote from the general discussion. It would seem to be miles away from the interest of the people. It seems to me that the gold balance problem is indeed a serious matter. If this house of cards ever falls over, its effect, in the form of waves, will roll all the way to the consumer level. I am not in a position to estimate the damage that that could do.

I have said on one or two occasions that sometimes we are like the chap who participated in an examination to become a rural mail carrier. One of the questions that he had to answer was: "How far is the sun from the earth?"

After chewing on the end of his lead pencil, this applicant finally wrote: "Far enough so that it won't interfere with my duties as a carrier of the mail."

It may be a long distance, but this matter is closer than that. At the heart is thrift, the conservation of our financial resources, and the effective administration of our fiscal affairs, so that it will inbreed confidence in all corners of the earth that we do mean to face up to the problems on the human front.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. In January the director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury testified before the Appropriations Committee on the general fiscal outlook. The Secretary pointed out that by using a managed economy, it would be possible for the administration to apply controls over our gross national product, and the available taxable revenue that would be available to take care of the expense of operating our Federal Government.

When he concluded his statement, indicating that there could be a push button control of our economy—on income, tax revenue, and everything else—I asked him what the situation would be if we became involved in several cold wars or in some international emergency which would affect the economic status of the free nations of the world, particularly the United States. I wanted to know whether he contended that the administration through its various devices and agencies could control the trend not only at home but also abroad, which would make it possible for us to survive an international financial debacle.

He said if we became involved in this kind of trouble, then we would face a serious dilemma, because he had to admit that we could not control these trends outside of our own country.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania for yielding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 10050) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and was passed.

CONVEYANCE TO STATE OF WYOMING FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYO.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1185, S. 875.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 875) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HICKEY. Mr. President, this bill authorizes conveyance by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming without cost of approximately 664.12 acres constituting the Farson Pilot farm in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

The conveyance would be conditioned upon continued use of the property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. Oil and gas rights would be reserved to the United States. Conveyance to the State may result in some savings in cost to the United States.

MORSE FORMULA PRECEDENTS

The bill is generally similar to Public Law 59, 85th Congress, which provided for conveyance of the Midwest Claypan Experiment Station to the University of Missouri. The last paragraph of S. 875 is substantially identical to the last paragraph of Public Law 59, as it was amended to meet the objection of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. Where Public Law 59 provided that the property should be used in cooperative agricultural experiment work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Missouri, the last paragraph of S. 875 provides that the property shall be used in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming.

In objecting to the bill which became Public Law 59, as it was reported by the Senate, the Senator from Oregon pointed out that the bill as it had been reported did not follow the pattern under which dryland experiment stations had been given to the States for the following reason:

Such arrangements have to be cooperative arrangements for the operation of the stations in line with a Federal agricultural program. Today, the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. True D. Morse, is trying to give the Senate the impression that the pending bill is identical with the dryland station transfer bill. But that is not true, because the dryland station transfer bill affected my State, and I know what the cooperative arrangements were. They were not that some institution could obtain the particular station and use it for any agricultural purpose, with no strings attached—such as the pending bill would permit.

If the Department of Agriculture wishes to tie down the proposed grant to cooperative arrangements between the Federal Government and the University of Missouri, that is a different matter. But I say most respectfully that that is not set forth in the bill. So the pending bill and Public Law 825 are not analogous at all.

After the amendment of the bill to include language substantially identical to that of S. 875, the Senator from Oregon said:

Mr. President, I assure my friend, the distinguished junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], that not only am I satisfied with the amendment he has offered, but I wish to offer him exceedingly high commendation for the typical statesmanship he is exhibiting again in this matter as he does in other matters.

The Senator from Missouri in the first instance was not fully aware of the rather technical basis of the objections I raised to his bill, because we were of one mind as to the objectives. Our disagreement was only over a small matter of wording. The Senator from Missouri has studied the statement I made concerning the matter and has assured me that he meant this bill to be identical in objective with the so-called dryland bills which were passed some years ago by the Senate. The Senator from Missouri has offered an amendment which brings this bill into complete agreement with the so-called dryland bills.

I thank the Senator from Missouri, and I wish to say to him on the floor of the Senate that no one has cooperated with me more completely in the past several years in the application of the so-called Morse formula to the transfer of Federal property than has the junior Senator from Missouri. I thank him very much for his assistance.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1962, DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND HOUSING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on February 20, the Senate declined to take up the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, of 1962, which would have provided for a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. Subsequently, the House of Representatives rejected the plan, thus making any further consideration of the plan by this body moot.

On February 20, the distinguished junior Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] was prepared to deliver the basic argument for the proposed Department of Urban Affairs. As many Senators know, he left a hospital bed to attend that session.

At the time, following the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the Committee on Government Operations from further the consideration of the reorganization plan, it did not seem necessary to place in the RECORD the substantive arguments on behalf of the plan, as contained in Senator MUSKIE's speech.

However, it is now apparent that the proposed Department of Urban Affairs and Housing is a live issue on the political hustings, if not in this Chamber. The time has come to clarify the record on this proposal in some detail and to set forth the substantive, objective, and rational arguments for a Cabinet-level department which would coordinate Federal responsibilities in the fields of urban development and housing.

The junior Senator from Maine prepared such a speech for delivery in this Chamber. It has been unfortunate that his automobile accident and the course of events in this Chamber prevented him from delivering that speech. But because of their importance to a balanced and thoughtful discussion of this important issue, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks prepared by the junior Senator from Maine [Mr. MUSKIE] and the accompanying exhibits on the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1, of 1962, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the speech and exhibits were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MUSKIE

Today the Senate embarks on an historic debate. We have before us the recommendation of the President of the United States to establish an 11th Cabinet department in the executive branch—the Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. I support that recommendation fully, and I urge the Senate to support it.

I have traveled a long road to reach the conviction from which I speak today. The State of Maine, which I have the honor and privilege of representing, in part, in the Senate, is by no stretch of the imagination a big-city State. We are a State in which great areas are sparsely populated. We have not a single city in the State which would be called big, measured by the standards of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, or California. We are a State of small towns and small cities, surrounded by modest suburban areas and farms of modest size. Among our 50 urban areas, all but 8 have populations of less than 15,000.

So it may seem strange to some that I rise today to place the voice and the vote of the junior Senator from Maine behind the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing. But I do so, because I believe it is right; because I believe it is needed; because I believe it is important. I believe it is important for the people of Maine, and for the people of every one of the 49 other States.

These beliefs are firmly rooted in personal experience. I have known intimately the life and problems of the people in the towns and cities of Maine. I have served in its legislature. I have had the honor of serving as its Governor. I have also served from the time of its establishment on the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, set up by legislation which I helped to sponsor.

None of this is said by way of advertising myself as an authority. My purpose is only to emphasize that when we come to consider the problem before us today, it is, to me, no abstraction—nothing about which I feel impelled to consult the textbooks on government or political science. To me, the problems of local, State, and Federal Government are very real and very vivid. Equally real and equally vivid are the relationships between these levels; their interdependence if the public interest is to be adequately served; and the crying need for a more coordinated center for the administration of urban programs at the national level.

My personal experience is far from unique in this body. The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], who was strongly supporting this action long before many of us had made up our minds about it, served with distinction as mayor of the great city of Philadelphia. He knows at firsthand what urban problems are and how inadequate today are our governmental facilities to deal with them. The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] cannot possibly view this

as an academic question; he wrestled with these problems as mayor of Minneapolis. The junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] have carried these responsibilities on their own shoulders at the municipal level. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] has served as Governor of his State, and sought to cope from the Governor's chair with the incredibly complicated problems resulting from the rapid urbanization of our country. I am sure there are others whom I have not named.

The issue before the Senate today, I say to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, is purely and simply one of good organization and good administration—in a word, of good government. We have today in the Housing and Home Finance Agency over a score of programs which this Congress has instituted—some very large, some small; some as new as the Housing Act of 1961, and others which have been in operation for a quarter of a century or more. All are related to each other, and each is important to the sound growth and the present and future prosperity of urban communities in every one of the 50 States. Administering them is an independent agency of Government which has served us well in the past, but which has been overwhelmed and outdated by the tide of change. Its administrative structure was established at a time when the principal problem confronting the Government in this area was to overcome the shortage of housing for returning veterans of World War II. Onto that structure have been grafted a dozen or more new programs, some directly concerned with housing and others with much broader though closely related urban matters—urban renewal, urban planning, community facilities, mass transportation, and conservation of open space land near our cities.

The mission of the Agency has outgrown its form. The lines of authority within the Agency are the result of historical accident. Statutory authority had been conferred on the heads of organizations prior to the incorporation of these organizations into the Housing and Home Finance Agency when it was originally established. Other functions have since been transferred to the Agency from other parts of the Government. As a result, the statutory authority for some of the major functions of the Agency is not vested in the head of the Agency. This means that the mechanism for coordination among the many complex programs of the Agency, with their tremendous impact on our local communities, is inadequate and often ineffective. Of course, all powers of the new Department would be vested in the Secretary as head of the Department.

Perhaps most important of all, there is no continuing and appropriate voice in the highest councils of Government to represent the problems of the people living in our urban areas. There is no agency—no adequate instrument, as the President expressed it in his message on the plan—to which the President, the Congress, and the States and local communities can turn for overall advice and assistance in connection with all the interrelated problems of housing and urban development. This is what the President seeks to remedy through this reorganization plan.

Before we finish this debate we shall, I surmise, be talking about everything under the sun from States rights to builders' profits. So be it. But as we enter this tangled maze of arguments and counterarguments, I would hope that we will not forget the real, central point; and that is, quite simply, that the plan reorganizes these already existing programs and administrative agencies into an executive department—headed by a Secretary who sits in the President's Cabinet—with crystal-clear lines of authority conforming to an elementary principle of

note upon any given subject. However, I do feel that if the bill were to incorporate the suggestions that I have made it would be much more palatable to the members of our agency.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of this committee for the time and courtesy you have extended to me and my organization in allowing us to present our views to you.

I will be more than glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask.

CONVEYANCE TO STATE OF WYOMING FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY IN SWEETWATER COUNTY, WYO.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 875) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I ask for the third reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 875) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to make a few comments on the bill.

I deeply appreciate the cooperation I have received from the two Senators from Wyoming in working out an arrangement in the bill whereby the Morse formula will not be violated. The Senators from Wyoming will recall that when the bill first came to the Senate the Senator from Oregon objected to it on the ground that it was not parallel to the so-called dry farming institute bill, which the Senate passed some time ago.

The two Senators from Wyoming came to me because they were very interested in understanding my point of view and in working out with me, if they could compatible with their obligations to the State of Wyoming, an arrangement which would make it possible to have the bill passed in a modified form. That has been done. I thank the two Senators from Wyoming for their cooperation.

Before the afternoon is over, there will be another Senator, in connection with another bill, who will be noted as having done the same thing, in accommodating himself to the Morse formula. He was kind enough to say to me that he thinks the Morse formula is exceedingly sound public policy, and he thinks all Senators should comply with it.

For the record, so that there will be no question as to the position of the Senator from Oregon, this is to be a cooperative arrangement between the Federal Government and the State of Wyoming in the matter of research, which will provide benefits to the taxpayers of the country as a whole far in excess of the 50 percent of the appraised fair market value of that property.

In my judgment, the taxpayers of the United States are getting far in excess

of what they would have received if the bill in the first instance had merely added to it the Morse formula. The two Senators from Wyoming are entitled to my sincere thanks, and I think the sincere thanks to all the taxpayers of the country, for working out a bill that now conforms in fact with the Morse formula.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, I wish to express to the Senator from Oregon my appreciation and the appreciation, I am sure, of my colleague, who is now in the chair, for the spirit in which the Senator from Oregon has approached the question, and to express our gratification at the arrival at a satisfactory arrangement for it. The Senator from Oregon has always held to a very wise and firm criterion by which to measure the kind of legislation now before the Senate, a criterion with which we fully agree, and we are happy that we have been able to meet the requirements of that criterion and still effect the arrangement that the bill envisages.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 875) was passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFICE OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 825, Senate bill 778.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 778) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the District of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Indiana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, on page 4, line 17, after the word "unless", to strike out "an agency of the District government designated by the Commissioners has made" and insert "the Commissioners have made"; in line 21, after the word "employment", to insert "Provided further, That such investigation shall at least include a search of the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Civil Service Commission, the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives, and, if the applicant has been employed by or has had service with any of the Armed Forces of the United States, the intelligence branch thereof."; on page 5, line 11, after the word "government", to strike out "of" and insert "or"; on page 9, line 19, after the word "shall", to insert "except as otherwise provided in this section."; on page 10, line 17, after the word "of", to strike out "a concurrent employment status of such a member, benefits for disability or death would accrue to a person" and insert "his status elsewhere as an employee or as a retired annuitant or pensioner, such a member accrues

benefits for disability or death"; on page 11, line 2, after the word "benefits", to insert "for the same injury"; in line 3, after the word "The", to strike out "Secretary" and insert "Commissioners"; in line 8, after the word "be", to strike out "covered into the fund established under section 35 of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended" and insert "deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the District", and on page 29, line 25, after "Sec. 507.", to strike out "Nothing" and insert "Except as provided in section 101(c)(3), nothing"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act. The Congress also finds, and declares, that of Columbia government to establish an Office of Civil Defense, and for other purposes", approved August 11, 1950 (Public Law 686, Eighty-first Congress), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. PURPOSES.—Because of the existing and continuing possibility of the occurrence of disasters or emergencies of unprecedented size and destructiveness resulting from an attack and in order to insure that preparations of the District will be adequate to deal with such disasters or emergencies, and generally to provide for the common defense and to protect the public peace, health, and safety, to stabilize the economy, and to preserve the lives and property of the people of the District, it is hereby found and declared to be necessary: (1) to take preliminary precautionary steps; (2) to confer upon the Commissioners emergency powers; and (3) to authorize the establishment of such organizations and the taking of such steps as are necessary and appropriate to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Congress also finds and declares, that it is necessary to make provision for the protection of lives and property of persons in the District from major disaster.

"SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.—As used in this Act, unless the context indicates a different meaning—

"(a) 'District' means the District of Columbia;

"(b) 'Commissioners' means the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia;

"(c) 'Civil defense' means all those activities and measures designed or undertaken (1) to minimize the effects upon the civilian population of the District caused by an attack upon the United States; (2) to deal with the immediate emergency conditions which would be created by any such attack; and (3) to effectuate emergency repairs to, or the emergency restoration of, vital utilities and facilities destroyed or damaged by any such attack. Such term shall include, but shall not be limited to, (A) measures to be taken in preparation for anticipated attack, (B) measures to be taken during attack, and (C) measures to be taken following an attack.

"(d) 'Metropolitan area of the District' means the District and the counties of Arlington and Fairfax and the cities of Alexandria and Falls Church in Virginia and the counties of Prince Georges and Montgomery in Maryland.

"(e) 'Facilities' includes buildings, shelters, utilities, and land.

"(f) 'Materials' includes raw materials, supplies, medicines, equipment, component parts, and technical information and processes necessary for civil defense.

"(g) 'Attack' means any act or series of acts by an enemy of the United States causing, or which may cause, substantial damage or injury to civilian property or persons in the United States in any manner by sabotage or by use of bombs, shellfire, or atomic, radiological, chemical, bacteriological, or

Fourth, a system of supply management as proposed in Senate Resolution 2786 is not the application of rigid and unrelenting controls that unduly restrict the right of the individual dairyman to make production decisions. On the contrary, we view it as a technique for utilizing the concerted action of the majority of producers for the production and marketing of a commodity that approaches the importance of a public utility because of its nutritional value.

The proposed law does nothing more than give dairymen an opportunity to make an orderly adjustment in his production capabilities related to demand.

In the fifth place, we would like to point out the fallacy that reduced prices to dairymen will mean lower prices for consumers. Historically, as prices to producers have dropped, additional marketing costs or increased margins for processors have largely nullified lower costs to consumers. Thus, improved consumption records of some of our dairy products which have a degree of flexibility insofar as demand is concerned have not and will not respond to price reductions. In short, a reduction in the producers price will not mean a reduction in the price paid by consumers.

We would point out that we judge the merits of this proposed law on the basis of its intentions and upon the obvious need for change and improvement of the 1949 Agricultural Act.

Finally, in our opinion as far as dairying is concerned, the principles of supply-management will merely give the dairyman an opportunity to act upon what is ostensibly a two-price system which recognizes that a small overproduction of any commodity or a rapid and unusual drop in consumption may result in a substantial reduction in the price of a commodity with a relatively inflexible demand.

We also note in passing that approximately one-half of the Nation's milk supply is regulated under Federal milk marketing orders and the pricing in these orders reflect this principle of the different values of milk used for different purposes.

We recognize, of course, that the administration of individual producer bases will require some effort but experience in many areas have proved them feasible and workable. There have been no unsurmountable problems in this program which regulates about one-half of the Nation's milk production.

In conclusion, it is our opinion that the technique of providing an opportunity for dairymen of the Nation to select the program they prefer—either a supply management program, or a program of flexible prices to regulate production and consumption is a sound approach to a problem that needs immediate action.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I have a statement by Mr. Robert C. Forsythe, manager, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Forsythe, in the course of his statement, made an extremely interesting suggestion as to how the dairy program proposed by the Secretary might apply. He suggested that we establish a base for all producers on 1961 production, plus an increase of 1½ percent; and that we establish allotments for the first year at 100 percent of the base, and support the program with Government funds at a support level of \$3.40. This, as he points out, would achieve reduction in production, because no farmer would increase his production by more than 1½ percent, and many, as always is true, would either decrease production

or eliminate production and go out of business.

Mr. Forsythe made a number of other useful proposals, including the knocking out of the deficit production exemption permission that is now given the Secretary, and the producer exemption authority that is now given the Secretary.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement by Mr. Robert C. Forsythe be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT C. FORSTHYE, MANAGER, METROPOLITAN COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY, INC., TO THE U.S. SENATE COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Gentlemen, I am Robert C. Forsythe, manager of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. Our headquarters are in Syracuse, N.Y., 527 South Warren Street. Our membership consists of 94 federated and affiliated cooperatives with a membership of approximately 21,000 milk producers. These dairymen are located in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont. I am speaking, however, for approximately 9,000 members of 93 cooperatives, exclusive of the membership of the Dairymen's League as that organization usually presents testimony before this group for their own membership.

I was a member of the Freeman National Dairy Advisory Committee, and for this reason I feel somewhat familiar with the genesis of the bill S. 2786, especially that portion dealing with dairy.

This testimony deals exclusively with two specific sections: Title III, marketing orders, and part VII, subtitle C.

Since the end of January, when this bill was introduced, our economists and others of our executives have conducted meetings or seminars in various parts of the milkshed in order to acquaint farmers with the bill, and as a corollary, to secure their reaction to it. These meetings have been generally well attended. After each meeting a ballot is taken of those in attendance which they may or may not sign and in which they are asked to express their view as to the matters which have been impartially presented to them. The result of this balloting, and I think it represent a fair sample of the thinking of our membership, was interesting to me, and I know it will be to you. One question asked was, "Based on what you now know about it, would you be in favor of the suggested national production control program?" On this question 30 percent answered in the affirmative, and 70 percent in the negative. In view of this, I must say to you that our organization cannot presently support subtitle C, part VII dealing with a national allotment program in its present form.

I am happy to state that as to one section of the bill at least—and I speak now of title III and the suggested amendment to section 8c which is found on page 13 of the print of the bill—our poll indicated that 91 percent felt we should have a market development and promotion program with all producers contributing equally. Needless to say, we have our own ideas as to how this should be implemented which I shall touch upon in a moment.

At a meeting of the appropriate committee of our organization the feeling was unanimous that I should express to this committee our thought that the farmers in our area are not yet ready for supply-management or production control. We would urge at this time that the integrity of marketing orders be maintained. I have some suggestions as to matters to be included in an amended

draft of the bill, but I cannot tell you how a referendum vote among the farmers would go even if an amended draft includes all of the suggestions which we make.

At the meeting of our agency committee last Friday, a further sentiment was expressed which I want to pass on to you. It is this. The bill as now written presents a producer with a Hobson's choice. Our farmers feel that the coercive or threatening elements of the bill contained in section 438 dealing with surplus marketing fees should be removed.

At present we understand that the Secretary can reduce supports to 75 percent of parity on April 1 under the above mentioned section 438 a negative vote on a national production control program could well reduce supports on dairy far below 75 percent—virtually eliminating it entirely. We feel that with these sections in the bill the Secretary of Agriculture is virtually dictating what the producers must do and that the referendum vote granted them would be as meaningless as a Russian election.

I would now like to present to you some specific recommendations of our organization:

1. We urge the support of the President's resolution to maintain the support price at \$3.40 until December 31. (It is our hope that by that time a sound long-range program can be developed geared to bring supply in closer relationship with demand).

2. We urge that you support the right to vote for individual producers in a referendum. We are not at this time taking any position for or against marketing allotments as the best method to correct the dairy situation. However, any plan of supply-management through allotments developed by the Agriculture Department under this bill we believe should be subject to full consultation with dairy producer groups before a referendum.

3. We strongly urge your support and endorsement of the permissive legislation in title III allowing Federal order markets to develop market development, promotion and consumer education programs with all producers contributing equally. Administration of funds, should, however, be handled by a producer constituted agency.

4. We support the amendment allowing Federal order markets to establish market-wide supply-management programs within their own markets employing the hearing process.

The following recommendations relate to part VII, subtitle C, dairy (national programs) and represent my own thinking to changes I believe would make the program more palatable and equitable.

(a) Establish a base for all producers on 1961 production plus an increase of 1.5 percent. Establish allotments for the first year at 100 percent of base and support the program with government funds at a support level of \$3.40. (This will, of course, take more than the suggested \$300 million, but likewise so will the no-control program of 75 percent parity.)

(b) Allow free transfer of allotments—same basis as for bases.

(c) Delete page 89, beginning line 24 through page 90, line 5 (this language in S. 2786 would give the Secretary the right to make adjustments in marketing bases to relieve shortages in deficit production areas).

(d) No producer exemption.

(e) Add a paragraph protecting dairymen under supply-management program (from reduced dairy import tariffs).

(f) Require that in dairy counties that ASCS committee have at least one dairyman on committee.

(g) No reduction in allotments during the marketing year.

Gentlemen, as I said earlier, it is impossible for me to predict, and I dare say for anyone to predict how a farmer is going to

March 8, 1962

12. MANPOWER TRAINING. Received and agreed to the conference report on S. 1991, the proposed Manpower Development and Training Act. See Digest 29 for items of interest. pp. 3349-55
13. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot in Sweetwater County, Wyo. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 3332
14. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1023, to provide for construction of additional features of the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Ore. p. 3332
15. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the President a message transmitting copies of trade agreements with the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden signed March 5 and 7, 1962 (H. Doc. 358), and his report supplementing his previous report on reductions made at the 1960-62 Tariff Conference in excess of peril-point findings (H. Doc. 357). pp. 3275-7, 3299-3300, 3311
Received from the Tariff Commission a report on operation of the trade agreements program. p. 3279
16. FARM LABOR. Sen. Williams, N. J., discussed the migratory farm labor situation and inserted an article on the matter, "Badge of Infamy." pp. 3300-2
Sen. Douglas discussed the migratory farm labor situation and inserted an article by Sen. Williams, N. J., on the matter. pp. 3320-2
17. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger expressed concern over "whether the Department of Agriculture ... has given enough attention to the management of the vast 180 million-acre national forest system," and inserted a copy of a letter to Secretary Freeman signed by several western Senators "setting forth in detail our views on possible improvements in national forest timber policies." pp. 3308-10
18. LIVESTOCK. Sen. Allott inserted a resolution of the Ark. Valley Stock Feeders Assoc. recommending that all chainstores and meatpackers confine their operations to processing and merchandising and discontinue animal production, and a series of resolutions of the Pikes Peak Cattlemen's Assoc. opposing marketing agreements and price supports for livestock, favoring import restrictions on foreign meats and livestock, and supporting the soil conservation program. p. 3325
19. ECONOMIC REPORT. Sen. Proxmire inserted his comments disagreeing with some of the conclusions of the majority in the report of the Joint Economic Committee on the President's economic report. pp. 3367-70
20. SOVIET AGRICULTURE. Sen. Humphrey discussed and inserted several articles on Russian farm problems. pp. 3202-4
21. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 12. p. 3404

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. RECREATION; CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Senators Carroll, Jackson, Williams, and Metcalf, commending the Administration's interest in recreational and natural resource preservation projects and insertion of various articles on this subject. pp. A1750-1, A1759-60, A1782-3, A1799-800

23. 4-H CLUBS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Carroll and insertion of a newspaper article honoring one of his constituents who received the 1962 4-H Club alumni recognition award. p. A1756
Sen. Williams inserted a newspaper article reporting on the activities of the New Jersey 4-H Clubs. pp. A1795-6
24. CONSERVATION. Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper article, "Youth Groups Active in Conservation." p. A1755
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mason and insertion of an article critical of certain provisions of the Administration's foreign trade bill. pp. A1756-7
Extension of remarks of Sen. Williams and insertion of an article, "Japan Trade Benefits United States, State Department Official Says," which includes a statement of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. p. A1776
26. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Sen. Douglas inserting a letter from the Ill. Governor expressing gratitude for loans made to aid southern Ill. p. A1763
27. FISH FLOUR. Extension of remarks of Sen. Douglas stating that "a public hearing will be held in an attempt to obtain Food and Drug Administration approval of fish flour." p. A1764
28. MANPOWER TRAINING. Extension of remarks of Sen. Williams, N. J., stating that he believes it imperative that the conference committee come out with a good "compromise" bill and inserting an editorial pointing up the necessity for a good bill. p. A1774
Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph stating that the Senate's acceptance of the conference report on the manpower training bill is highly gratifying and inserting an article, "Head Start Helps In Unemployment Fight." pp. A1796-7
29. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Young inserting an article, "Farmer Footing the Bill for Rising Market Costs." p. A1757
Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley inserting an article, "'Fast Pencil' Freeman," criticizing the Administration's farm policies. p. A1761
Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley inserting a Wall Street Journal article discussing the agricultural situation in Soviet Russia and stating that it is a "vivid example of the shortcomings of a regimented agriculture." pp. A1766-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Harvey inserting an article, "Proposed Farm Plan Based On Rigged Vote Setup." p. A1816
30. FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fogarty saluting the FFA, saying, "I have very personal interest in the welfare of the FFA and take great pride in its achievements." pp. A1810-1
31. AIR POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Neuberger inserting an article, "Our Unclean Air." pp. A1811-2
32. CORN. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel inserting an article, "The Corn Tassel: Symbol of Abundance in a Hungry World." p. A1820
33. PEACE CORPS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boggs inserting an article, "The Peace Corps Essential Effort." p. A1821

by a double page color ad in a national magazine advertising acreage on Padre Island.

Through these past 4 years, we have had three full and complete hearings by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and its subcommittee, the Public Lands Subcommittee.

The Padre Island material has been thoroughly explored and debated by the committee.

A minimum 88.5-mile Padre Island National Seashore Recreational Area has been unanimously endorsed by the National Parks Board and has been recommended by Conrad Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, and the project has been endorsed by both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations.

Both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations have urged acquisition of this land before useless delays have increased the costs.

The time for extended hearings is over; they have been held. This matter has been fully debated by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee; it has been reported to the Senate by the committee; it is time for the Senate to act.

As the Houston Chronicle has so forcefully stated:

There comes a time when fruit is ripe. It has to be picked. Later is too late.

We've come to that ripe time as a nation with our crop of land that must be preserved for public use and enjoyment. Particularly with Padre Island.

Mr. President, the Houston Chronicle has stated the case for the people of Texas and, indeed, for the people of the whole Nation.

I ask my colleagues to take advantage of this opportunity for the American people before it has been lost forever.

I ask unanimous consent to have the editorial from the Houston Chronicle of March 6, 1962, entitled "Time's Running Out at Padre Island" printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TIME'S RUNNING OUT AT PADRE ISLAND

There comes a time when fruit is ripe. It has to be picked. Later is too late.

We've come to that ripe time as a Nation with our crop of land that must be preserved for public use and enjoyment. Particularly with Padre Island.

Padre Island—a wild and wonderful strip of seashore that curls along the gulf coast from Corpus Christi, 117 miles south to Port Isabel—must be made part of the national park system.

Generally, most people agree. Differences come over how.

Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH has a bill in the Senate authorizing purchase of 57,000 acres of Padre Island. Estimated cost: \$4 million. The National Park Service would survey, then develop this 85.5-mile sector as a national seashore. Its credentials are excellent.

They include Cape Hatteras National Seashore off the North Carolina coast.

Hatteras has something for everybody: Clean beaches, wildlife refuges, prime fishing grounds, camping facilities, and trained park rangers who run the whole thing. We'll be in clover if the same type of development comes to Padre Island.

But there is more to the Padre Island situation than meets the eye. Another bill—introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative JOHN YOUNG, of Corpus Christi, and Representative JOE KILGORE, of McAllen, calls for a much smaller park, about 65 miles long. It also spells out something the Park Service would have to do: Build a road the length of the island (not just the park).

A smaller park leaves more land in private hands at either end. The Young-Kilgore bill would leave about 52 miles; the Yarbrough bill about 28. Naturally, value of this adjacent land skyrockets.

The Park Service wants some land left for private development. It has no ambition to put up hotels, motels, grocery stores, marinas, and other facilities. But 28 miles, it points out means an area larger than Miami Beach—surely ample.

The Park Service also objects to being required to build a road. Its surveys might show the need for one. But its wants to make up its own mind.

Some of the pressure for a road comes from the southern tip of the island. People there reason, rightly, that most visitors would come to Padre Island from Corpus and never get to the southern end at all unless there was a through road.

These are the main pros and cons about Padre Island. As far as the Chronicle is concerned, they lead to an obvious conclusion:

Congress should pass Senator Yarbrough's bill, the President should sign it and the Park Service should get busy.

When it has finished, there will be a magnificent park close to Houston—a treasure that can slip away if we fiddle.

Not only Texans; people from all over the country will enjoy it. Some will stop in Houston on their way. We could profit well by such a tourist attraction.

Most important of all, Padre Island is a national treasure. No point in sterilizing America into one monster roadside development.

We must keep some of the remote and rugged lands that are like the continent once was. And will never be again.

DEATH OF COL. GEORGE THOMPSON VAN DER HOEF

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, in the death of Col. George Thompson Van der Hoef on February 24, 1962, the United States has lost a fine man, a devoted public servant, and a marine of many years standing.

George Van der Hoef was an old and close friend of mine. He possessed to an abundant degree the qualities of warmth, intelligence, and daring thought. In his death his friends have lost a trusted companion, adviser, and confidant and his mother a loving son.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Colonel Van der Hoef's obituary which appeared in the Washington Post on February 26, 1962.

There being no objection, the obituary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COLONEL VAN DER HOEF, OF COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

Col. George Thompson Van der Hoef, 52, Director of Industrial Defense Activities for the Commerce Department's Business and Defense Services Administration, died Saturday at George Washington Hospital.

In World War II, Colonel Van der Hoef served as a Marine Corps public relations

official. His news network comprised a group of Marine Corps "combat correspondents" which he organized in 1944.

Colonel Van der Hoef was a native of New Jersey. He was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1932 and came to Washington 2 years later as Assistant Chief of the Federal Housing Administration's Speaker and Radio Section. He moved up to Chief of the Section and Chief of the Radio and Motion Picture Section in 1939.

He was called to active service in 1941 and until 1944 was executive officer and assistant public relations director of the Marine Corps. After a year of service overseas, he returned to the FHA in 1946 as Administrator of the Finance and Industry Division. He was named Acting Director of the Division of Programming in the Office of Publications in 1947 and Division Director in 1948.

Colonel Van der Hoef served as adviser to the U.S. delegation to the Mediterranean Regional Air Navigation Conference in Paris in 1948, and accompanied Secretary of Commerce Charles W. Sawyer on a national economic factfinding survey the following year.

In 1952, Colonel Van der Hoef was named Acting Director of Information for the Commerce Department and became Director of Industrial Defense Activities for the Business and Defense Services Administration in 1957.

He was a member of the University Club and the Fort McNair officers club.

Colonel Van der Hoef is survived by his mother, Harriet B. of the home address, 1911 R Street NW.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOKOL

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, February 16th marked the 100th anniversary of the Sokol organization. This world renowned organization was formed by a group of Czechoslovakian leaders in Prague on February 16, 1862 under the leadership of Prof. Miroslav Tyrš. From the very beginning, the driving force behind the Sokol movement has been the concept that spiritual and moral well being are closely interlocked with physical well being.

Throughout Czechoslovakian history, the Sokol organization has exerted a profound democratic influence. Conversely, the Sokol organization in Czechoslovakia was persecuted during the Nazi occupation and today, it is denounced by the Communist satellite regime.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, the basic principles which motivated the founding of the Sokol organization live on in the spirit of the Czech and Slovak people, and Sokol organizations continue to flourish in countries outside the Iron Curtain. Indeed, shortly after the first Sokol organization was established in Prague, the first American Sokol chapter was incorporated in St. Louis, Mo., in 1965. Today, thousands of Americans are affiliated with the Sokol organization—whose members have contributed greatly to the growth and democratic development of our country.

Mr. President, one of the great benefits which immigration has brought to the United States is fresh ideas. The establishment of the Sokol organization in the United States is an excellent case in point. Moreover, through the President's youth fitness program, we have today an additional opportunity to apply

the sound principles underlying the Sokol organization.

Mr. President, I know that all my colleagues join me in paying warm tribute to the 100th anniversary of the Sokol groups which can justly be proud of a glorious tradition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further morning business, morning business is closed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TO THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at the request of the distinguished Senators from Wyoming—the senior Senator [Mr. McGEEL] and the junior Senator [Mr. HICKEY]—I should like, with the concurrence of all my colleagues, to call up Calendar No. 889, House bill 3879.

Before the Chair passes on this request and before the clerk reads the title of the bill, I should like to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that some days previously, as a result of the very effective work done by the two Senators from Wyoming, a similar bill was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 3879) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H.R. 3879) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ROGUE RIVER BASIN RECLAMATION PROJECT, OREGON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, at this time I should like to call up Calendar No. 1191, Senate bill 1023.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Let me ask what the bill is.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It relates to the talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon, which was authorized as a Federal reclamation project by Public Law 606, 83d Congress. The bill was reported unanimously from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and, so far as I know, there is no objection to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1023) to amend the Act of August 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 752) in order to provide for the construction, operation, and maintenance of additional features of the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before the bill is acted on by the Senate,

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD relevant information covering the purpose of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 1220) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Talent division, Rogue River Basin project, was authorized as a Federal reclamation project by Public Law 606, 83d Congress, approved on August 20, 1954.

The Agate Dam and Reservoir called for in the legislation would be an addition to the existing irrigation works of the Rogue River Valley Irrigation District. The primary purpose of the new facilities would be to provide an adequate irrigation water supply to 1,810 acres of dry land scattered throughout the district, and a supplemental water supply to 4,280 acres presently irrigated within the district which suffer infrequent but significant shortages. Pear production and dairy farming are the most prevalent types of full-time farming now served in the area and it is anticipated that most of the land will be placed in orchard and seed production.

The Agate Dam, would be a rolled earthfill structure with a maximum height of 73 feet above streambed. The reservoir would have a total capacity of 4,600 acre-feet, of which 4,500 would be for irrigation storage and 100 acre-feet would be dead storage.

The total cost of the project is \$1,802,000 of which \$47,100 is charged to recreation and fish and wildlife. The balance of \$1,754,900 will be repaid to the Government in 50 years following a 10-year development period. The irrigator will repay \$993,000 and the balance of \$761,900 will be paid from revenues from the existing Green Springs powerplant which is a feature of the Talent division.

The benefit-cost ratio, based on direct benefits only for a 50-year period of analysis is 1.6 to 1, indicates that the project is economically justified.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The Department of the Interior submitted a report on S. 1023 recommending the enactment of the bill. The Bureau of the Budget stated that it had no objection to its enactment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1023) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the works described in section 1 of the Act of August 20, 1954 (68 Stat. 752), the Secretary of the Interior, acting pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto), is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain as a part of the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin project, Oregon, the following works: Agate Dam and Reservoir, a diversion dam, feeder canals, and related facilities.

Sec. 2. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in connection with the works authorized by this Act, to construct minimum basic public recreation facilities and to arrange for the operation and maintenance of the same by an appropriate State or local agency or organization. The cost of constructing such facilities shall be non-reimbursable and nonreturnable under the reclamation laws.

(b) The Secretary may make such reasonable provision in the works authorized by this Act as he finds to be required for the conservation and development of fish and

wildlife in accordance with the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C., sec. 661, and the following), and the portion of the construction costs allocated to these purposes together with an appropriate share of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs therefor, shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable.

Sec. 3. (a) Section 3 of the Act of August 20, 1954, supra, is amended by inserting after the figure "\$22,900,000" the following: ", and for the construction of Agate Dam and Reservoir the sum of \$1,802,000 (January 1960 costs), in each case."

(b) Section 2, subsection (c) of said Act, is amended by deleting the final period and adding to the last sentence "from the date when each irrigation repayment contract becomes effective."

MEDICAL CARE FOR THE AGED

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, recently I received from a citizen of Montana, a professional man with deep convictions and a sincere concern over certain trends in the Nation, a letter dealing in particular with the possibility that social security may be extended to cover medical care for older citizens. Mr. President, this citizen has never voted for me, and is quite frank to say in his letter that probably he never will. That is immaterial. It is his constitutional right to vote for me or against me as, in his wisdom, he sees fit. Notwithstanding his opposition, I deeply appreciate his writing to me.

I call his letter, which is critical of my position, to the attention of the Senate, because it sets forth, it seems to me, in a very vivid way the concern of many well-meaning citizens who are opposed to the President's proposals on medical aid to the aged. And I call the attention of the Senate to my reply to his letter, because it sets forth my own position on this question. In these two letters, Mr. President, are reflected most of the issues and attitudes which are in conflict with respect to medical care for the aged. It is on the basis of issues such as these that the question should be frankly and honestly debated, the doubts resolved, and action taken. Let me add that I hope the Senate will have an opportunity, sometime during the current session, to meet this question in precisely that fashion.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letters to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD, except that the identity of my correspondent be omitted.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MARCH 2, 1962.

Hon. Senator MIKE MANSFIELD,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: I am a dentist, a son of a Dutch immigrant, and one who has worked hard for many years. I am 42 years of age and the father of two sons and a daughter. I have never voted for you in my life and doubt that I ever will, for to me you represent everything that is socialistic in nature, as opposed to that which stresses individual initiative. Yet I am writing to you, Mr. MANSFIELD, for I am concerned about the kind of country we shall leave our children. I would like for you to give



Public Law 87-422
87th Congress, H. R. 3879
March 20, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 44.

To authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes certain real property in Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the State of Wyoming, without cost, the real property constituting the Farson Pilot Farm land and known as farm unit numbered W-18, Eden Valley project, Sweetwater County, Wyoming, more particularly described as follows:

Sweetwater
County, Wyo.
Real property
conveyance.

An irregular tract of land situated in lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the southwest quarter, and the west half southeast quarter of section 1, and lot 1 and the east half southeast quarter of section 2, and the east half northeast quarter of section 11, and the northwest quarter of section 12, township 24 north, range 107 west of the sixth principal meridian, Wyoming, more definitely described as follows:

Beginning at the quarter corner common to sections 1 and 12, township 24 north, range 107 west;

South 00 degrees 03 minutes west 2,633.4 feet along the north quarter section line of section 12 to a brass cap monument, the center quarter corner of section 12, the southeast corner of farm unit W-18;

South 89 degrees 41 minutes west 2,634.8 feet along the west quarter section line of section 12 to the quarter corner common to sections 11 and 12;

South 89 degrees 52 minutes west 1,320.2 feet along the east quarter section line of section 11 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth center corner of section 11, the southwest corner of farm unit W-18;

North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 450.4 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 11 to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway;

North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 132.6 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 11 and along the west right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway to a point on the north right-of-way line of United States west side lateral wasteway;

North 00 degrees 02 minutes west 2,054.9 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 11 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth corner common to sections 2 and 11;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 2,255.1 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-of-way;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 38.8 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line of county road;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes west 338.8 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth center corner of section 2;

North 00 degrees 01 minutes east 944.7 feet along the east sixteenth section line of section 2 to a brass cap monument, the east sixteenth corner on the north boundary of section 2, the northwest corner of farm unit W-18;

North 88 degrees 51 minutes east 158.2 feet along the north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107 west to the south quarter corner of section 31, township 25 north, range 106 west;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 1,161.3 feet along the north section line of section 2, township 24 north, range 107 west to the north section corner common to sections 1 and 2, township 24 north, range 107 west;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 778.6 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to a brass cap monument on the north right-of-way line of county road;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 63.2 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the centerline of county road right-of-way;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 425.0 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United States sublateral W-26;

North 89 degrees 51 minutes east 219.3 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to the south section corner common to sections 31 and 32, township 25 north, range 106 west;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 425.5 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the east right-of-way line of United States drain W-7;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 716.0 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to the north quarter corner of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 478.4 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral waste-way;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 746.3 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to an iron pin on the west right-of-way line of United States west side lateral;

South 89 degrees 46 minutes east 112.1 feet along the north section line of section 1, township 24 north, range 107 west to a brass cap monument on the east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral, the northeast corner of farm unit W-18;

South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 151.6 feet along the east right-of-way line of United States west side lateral to a point on the south right-of-way line of United States west side lateral;

South 27 degrees 09 minutes west 160.8 feet to a brass cap monument;

South 01 degrees 03 minutes east 3,272.6 feet to a brass cap monument on the south section line of section 1;

South 89 degrees 16 minutes west 1,241.8 feet along the south section line of section 1 to the point of beginning heretofore described and containing in all 664.12 acres, more or less.

Such property shall be conveyed under such conditions as in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture will assure the use of such property in the cooperative agricultural demonstrational work of the Department of Agriculture and the State of Wyoming. The conveyance of such property shall contain a reservation to the United States of all oil and gas in the land, together with the right to prospect for, mine and remove the same under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Approved March 20, 1962.

oil and gas res-
ervation.